The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Real Mission of Mr. Caleb Cushing to Europe.

The Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

Argument of the Attorney-General in Its Support.

Mr. Cushing's Secret Mission—Investigation into the Election Frauds in New-York—The Peruvian Iron Clads—The Alaska Purchase Money—Report on Whisky Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1868.

CALEB CUSHING'S mission is to aid REVERDY JOHNSON in the *Alabama* negotiations, and has no reference whatever to the acquisition of Cuba. His services were secured by Mr. SEWARD, and the act is acquiesced in by the President.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The memorial on the election frauds in New-York will be presented to the House to-morrow and receive immediate action. Messrs. JAY and CANNON will remain until the committee is selected, and arrangements are made for proceeding immediately with the investigation.

THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.

Your correspondent desires to say: In regard to the sailing of the Peruvian iron-clads, that no matter what principles of international law Señor GARCIA brought to convince Mr. SEWARD, should apply to this case. The fact is that the monitors did not sail until Senor GARCIA stated to Mr. SEWARD in writing that they would not be used against Spain, and that a copy thereof was furnished to the Spanish Minister. The latter then, and not till then, withdrew his opposition to the departure of the vessels. For all your correspondent knows, the discussion of these technical questions of international law may still be going on. The thing that started the vessels was the guarantee, which satisfied the Spanish Minister.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

There has been so much talk about the corrupt use of a portion of the Alaska purchase money, that an investigation of the charges will doubtless soon take place. All those whose names have been mentioned as the alleged recipients of certain sums are anxious to have it proceed, and will aid the Committee with all the facts in their possession, which, in most cases, if not all, amount to nothing but utter ignorance of what became of the money alleged to have been paid to them. There ought to be some fire where there is so much smoke, but the only fact yet developed susceptible of positive proof is that at the time Mr. Treasurer SPINNER drew the seven million dollar draft, which was several weeks after Congress adjourned, Mr. RIGGS, the banker here of the Russian Legation, requested that currency might be given him for the balance, $200,000, and he would leave the gold as security. This was done, and subsequently the currency was returned and the gold taken, so that the entire sum of $7,200,000 left the Treasury in gold. Mr. RIGGS will doubtless be able to show any duly authorized Committee what use was made of the $200,000 in currency while it was out of the Treasury.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Retrenchment Committee will report during the coming week, in the alleged whisky frauds in New-York, in which Government officials and others figure so prominently. Mrs. STEPHENS, the novelist, was examined yesterday by the Commissioner. She admitted that she was favorable to the side of the case which Mr. District Attorney COURTNEY is supposed to represent, but denied that she was ever in any mixed up with any movement looking to the removal of Mr. ROLLINS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long session yesterday, and considered the condition of the States of Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, but came to no conclusion, except that the case of Georgia presented a great many knotty points, and would give Congress a great deal of trouble.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Judiciary Committee will shortly report formally on Mr. LAWRENCE'S bill providing for the consolidation of the Law Departments of the Government, which was introduced at the last session of Congress. It prohibits the employment of outside legal services, and will thereby result in a large saving to the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections, at the next call of the Committee, which will probably not take place until after the holidays, will report a bill providing that the elections for Congress be made uniform all over the United States, and held on the first Tuesday of November in each year.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE.

Senator DRAKE has written a letter to one of his constituents on the subject of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, in which he takes the ground, as between disloyal white and loyal blacks in the South, he is in favor of withholding the elective franchise from the former and conferring it on the latter.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

A number of prominent Mississippi Republicans are here for the purpose of laying before Congress evidence in support of the proclamation of the Committee of Five appointed by the Constitutional Convention to manage the election in that State and declare the result. The proclamation referred to set forth that the election resulted in the ratification of the Constitution and return of Republican State officers. The delegation hold that Gen. GILLEM'S report was based on fraudulent returns. They will have a hearing to-morrow from the Reconstruction Committee.

THE LATE MR. STEVENS.

The death of Mr. THAD. STEVENS will be officially announced in the House on next Thursday, when the eulogisms will be pronounced on the deceased statesman. Sixteen members have so far signified their intention of making speeches, and the arrangement is, that none of the speakers are to exceed thirty minutes. Col. O. J. DICKEY, his successor and executor, is to lead off with a memoir of the deceased.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, CHARLES O'CONOR, CYRUS W. FIELD and HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, and Hon. GEORGE W. WALKER, of Massachusetts, are in the City.

MARETZEK'S opera troupe came over by special train from Philadelphia to-day. They open with "La Traviata" at the National Theatre to-morrow night.

Gen. VAN WYCK is busily engaged in making preparations to contest his election. He was defeated by only about three hundred votes, and he feels confident of being able to prove that the fraudulent voting in the district amounted to nearly five hundred ballots.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The memorial of the Union League Club on the alleged election frauds will be presented on Monday morning in both Houses of Congress. Senator MORGAN will present it in the Senate. It is said to be an elaborate document, with specifications and charges based upon the proofs already collected by the Club Committee, under the supervision of Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, and with a schedule attached of tabular statistics of election returns in the City of New-York at large and in the several wards and districts for many years past. The memorial will probably be ordered to be printed, as a deep and general interest is felt in the subject, and several propositions for the amendment of the naturalization laws have already been presented. The Club memorial prays for the appointment of a special committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers, that Congress may be thoroughly advised of the character and extent of the existing evils, which it is proposed to avoid in the future by Congressional legislation.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

Close of the Arguments—Argument of the Attorney-General in Support of its Constitutionality.

All the arguments *pro* and *con.* on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act have been made, and the whole question is now before the Justices of the Supreme Court. It is understood that no consultation has been had on the subject so far, and it has not yet been decided who is to deliver the opinion of the Court. There appears to be no doubt that a majority of the Judges will hold the act to be constitutional. There is some speculation on the subject in legal and commercial circles, and some go so far as to state that there will be but two or three dissenting opinions. It is noteworthy that the late Mr. STEVENS was engaged to argue the affirmative of the first case that came to trial in Pennsylvania which involved the constitutionality of the act. Mr. STEVENS was unable to attend, and it was argued by his successor, Col. DICKEY. The Court in that case held the act to be constitutional.

The following is the argument in full of Attorney-General EVARTS, in support of the constitutionality of the law:

Mr. EVARTS—At the last term of this Court in two cases which had been argued, to which the United States was not a party, doubtless ably and thoroughly argued, and which were held under advisement by the Court, your Honors were pleased to direct a reargument as between the parties, and to extend a leave to the Attorney-General to be heard on the part of the United States.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The leave to the Attorney-General to be heard was extended upon the application of the Government through the late Attorney-General.

Mr. EVARTS—But this permissive invitation to be heard in the case, was understood to be founded upon a representation that the public interests which the Court conceived were involved, were such as were regarded by the executive Government as proper that the Attorney-General, with the leave of the Court, should present in behalf of the Government. Now, this permission to the Attorney-General must be understood, of course, to extend only to the *public* questions that are involved. Upon opening the records of these controversies between private parties, it is discovered that the public questions involved in the discussion of their private rights, is the constitutionality and the construction of a certain act of Congress—the act of the 25th of February, 1862—and that the point in which that act comes to touch these private interests in controversy, and involved in the forensic discussion and judicial decision of those private controversies, has to do with that portion of the act which imparts to a certain class of the public securities of the United States, in favor of the public creditor, the function of service as money in payment of private debts, at the will of the creditor. This faculty in favor of the public securities and the public credit is imparted by that clause which provides "that they shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of" all debts, private, within the United States. In these private litigations to which I have referred, and in consequence of which the question is now discussed in the public interest, rights were alleged on the one side and opposed on the other which depended for their support on the validity of this act of Congress. Now, in this discussion which I shall undertake, I shall not be unobservant of the present posture of the discussion. It is not an original inquiry before your honors that is now being instituted. I enter, as a gleaner, a field in which the harvest has already been reaped by the sharp sickles of the lawyers, and has been bound into sheaves in the judgments of the subordinate Courts. And besides the confidence in the forensic investigations which have preceded me, in this, almost more than in any question yet to be passed upon by the highest tribunal of the land, we have the most extensive, the most satisfactory, the most faithful, the most elaborate judicial examinations on the one side and the other of this controversy in the judgments of some of the ablest and most distinguished State Courts in the country. I think no one can hesitate to say, after the perusal of the judgments of the Courts of the State of New-York, of the State of Pennsylvania, of the State of Kentucky—each Court there being divided and exhibiting dissenting opinions, there have been, under the responsibilities of judicial and impartial investigation and discussion, as thorough, as learned, as faithful examinations of the topics that need to be passed upon by this Court, as it lies within the resources of the intellect of man to furnish.

Now, that we may not argue too much upon generalities, when the topic is so inviting to general discussion, both in connection with *economy* and political power, and that we may understand precisely the action of this Government that is brought in question before this Court, that its reason and judgment may correct the political power of the country, if it has erred, let us understand what it is that this act of the political authorities of the United States—passed by a great majority of the Representatives of the people in the lower House, passed by a vote of thirty to seven in the Senate, and approved by the Executive of the United States—has undertaken to do, and in what right or claim of the public interests it has sought to perform its office of good government, according to its terms, over the people of the United States. The act is entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States." It is, then, a measure, in its title and in its subject, of the largest connection and relation with the public credit, the public resources, the means and agencies and powers of Government. Its operative section has a special feature and incident in the main design and object of the enactment, produced to the notice of the Court and of the nation, which is supposed to touch, against the protective guarantees of the Constitution, the private rights of citizens. It is a provision that there shall be issued "on the credit of the United States $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States," in convenient denominations. And then this value, this service, this support to its currency, is imparted to this form of the public debt: "such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, except duties on imports." The Government itself spreads them among the people, not as being evidence of its debt to them merely, but as acceptable in discharge of their debts to it. "For all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whasoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin." It professes to say to the subjects of the Government: "This form of our indebtedness to you shall be received by you in liquidation, or settlement, or discharge, of all other forms of our indebtedness to you, except our dues in the shape of bonds and notes, which shall be payable in coin." Then it is also provided "that they shall be lawful money, and a legal tender, in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid." "Tender for all public debts," for all debts which the Government owes the citizens, and for all debts that the citizens owe the Government. And by this financial arrangement proposed by the act, and this further feature—by which, as I shall submit to the Court, the Government undertakes to deal on its part with one side of the obligation, and with the citizens as a mass on the other, it is provided that, as among the citizens, these notes shall have the same virtue and faculty of liquidating and satisfying all debts among them; so that, finally, all authority of law for the collection of debts shall end in securing to the parties the possession of their notes of the Government, issued in this form. The Government professes to be, and, in fact, is held for the payment, finally, in the liquidation as between Government and people, of these securities in coin. But the scope and purpose of this financial arrangement does not end here; for it is provided "that any holders of the said notes to the sum of fifty dollars or any multiples of fifty may may present them to the Treasury of the United States, and by an arrangement convenient for the transaction, they are entitled to receive bonds of the United States, with interest payable six per cent., semi-annually," redeemable at certain dates, and such United States notes "shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment of any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest shall require." Now, as I understand it, of all that this act undertakes to accomplish in the financial obligations of the Government to the people, and of the people to the Government, there is no feature of the act whose constitutionality is brought in doubt, except the single and peculiar virtue imparted to these securities of service in the liquidation, between debtor and creditor, in private transactions, as money. All the judicial arguments, I think, all the forensic disputations, I believe, argue that, though these notes come distinctly up to the description defined by the phrase in our early constitutional period of "bills of credit;" although the Constitution contains no express authority to "emit bills of credit;" though this act purports not only to give those notes currency in discharge of all obligations of the Government, (except duties on imports,) but also the compulsory power to liquidate, and so finally settle and discharge, all the pecuniary obligations of the Government to the citizen, yet all that is constitutional. It is within the authority of Congress, within the powers of this Government, and the question of propriety or of wisdom, in these financial arrangements does not involve any judicial question, by reason of anything found in the Constitution of the United States. There remains, then, for consideration only one point, (and it is a point much narrower than the discussion whether the Government of the United States has plenary authority over the subject of legal tender in the United States, or plenary authority over the question of money in the United States.) It is not at all a question whether the United States Government can make tobacco or cotton a "legal tender." It is a question whether, in dealing with the public debt and the public taxes, the public resources of incomes and the public needs of expenditure, whether in grasping within its comprehension the whole sphere of its own duties and of the obligations of the citizens, in reference to the financial authority, means and administration of the Federal Government, they can interpose between the issue, in this form, of its credit, and the final redemption in gold, that is to result according to the terms of the act, this expedient of authorizing that credit, between the time of the issue and its final redemption, for the purpose of equalizing the burden which the necessities of the Government require to be borne somewhere, to serve the purpose of money as legal tender in the transactions of private debts and credit. Now, if the Court please, it will be seen at the outset that the subject has the closest connection with the subject of money, and with that feature of the subject of money which relates to its being a compulsory legal tender in liquidation of debt.

My first proposition is that, to determine what shall be the money of the country, to determine how it shall perform its service as a measure of value, as a medium of exchange, belongs to the *Government* of the country. So, too, to determine whether anything but money shall serve as a measure of value, a medium of exchange, belongs to the Government of the country; for to determine that tobacco or cotton shall serve as a legal tender under the authority of the Government, does not make it the money of the country. It is a provision in terms and substance that something besides money shall, when certain emergencies and certain motives justify it, answer certain purposes of money. Now, I do not think that any philosopher or statesman or politician would ever dream of holding that this subject of the determination of what shall be the money of the country, or be made to perform its service in respect to legal tender, belong in the least to that domain of private rights which should be withdrawn from *all* government. It is not a matter that touches our relations which are deeper and higher than those of obedience to government. It does not touch the domain of conscience, nor the question of personal liberty, or of inalienable rights, or any privilege that reformers and moralists and statesmen consider should, in the advancement of society, be more and more largely withdrawn from the domain of government, at all. This is social; this is public; this is governmental; it is wholly circumstantial, wholly model, and there is nothing that a community can more necessarily submit to the regulations of a common authority than this establishment of money and this regulation of legal tender. So, too, I submit to the Court that the actual regulation of legal tender in satisfaction of debts, is neither a principal nor a substantial power of Government. It is a subordinate and administrative means in aid of, in connection with some principal and substantial end and duty of government. It is never for its own sake, it is never upon its own motives, a subject of legislation, but always as a means, as a method, as a contrivance for accomplishing some general duty, some general obligation. And I submit that the whole judgment to be passed upon the regulations by any Government of this subject of the discharge of debts through money, or whatever else may be established as legal tender, is a question and a judgment of the wisdom or the justice of the means. Now in saying that properly, in the discussions of polity or of Government, this matter of the money or the legal tender of the country in the discharge of debts, is not to be regarded as a principal end of Government or as a substantial power of Government but is only a means toward an end and a faculty in aid of a power, we are not to be understood as disparaging the *importance* of this subordinate and administrative authority, nor of observing the limits which morality or justice may impose upon the Government, nor of the value to the people of some adequate guaranties for the establishment and regulation of this means to an end, and of this aid in execution of a power to their comformably true interests and to the general welfare. I attempted to secure your Honor's assent to the general introductory proposition, that it is in its own nature the regulation of the legal tender of the country, was in the power of its Government, and was neither an end nor a characteristic of government in any political or philosophical or public sense, but that it was an administrative and subordinate means at the service of Government for the execution of some of its powers, and some of its duties. The learned counsel who argued against the constitutionality of this law, Mr. POTTER, of New-York, who attracted the attention of all of us to the force and dignity of his observations upon the general as well as upon the special considerations of the case, was disposed to question this in that form of criticism which has been often insisted upon, and that is that this is not an inherent power of sovereignty. These are general terms—inherent power of sovereignty. He goes on to say that it is not an inference, that it belongs inherently to Government because Governments (and this he admits) have always possessed it. It seems to me that when you admit that in the experience of human affairs, in the arrangement between what belongs to the Government and what belongs to personal rights, not to be subjected to government, this power of regulation of legal tender has always been in the possession of Government, you admit almost all that is necessary to show that, in its nature, it belongs to government.

But, being still more specific, he says that it may be reserved to the people. It may be reserved from Government, it may be denied and prohibited to Government, but if it should be, then it is obliterated from the functions of society. He goes on to say that the individual possession, the power of regulating legal tender for the community, or the power to have the legal tender conform to what suits his conscience and his interests, is simply to say that there shall be no legal tender at all; for it is by this compulsory feature of authority and of law, imposed by the consent of the community within which it prevails, that it comes to be legal tender, which authority is expressed and enforced by that representation to which they commit what belongs to to their sovereign consent, that is, to Government.

Let us not there confound this step of the argument, which is to show that this power, this faculty, this means, this contrivance, subordinate and administrative, which always has been, and of necessity, always must be, in the service of Government, for its general purposes,—does belong to Government in its very nature and the subsequent step which is to show that it has not been withheld by the people from the Government, and thus obliterated from its functions, and has not been defined in the principal and organic law of our government, the Constitution, so as to be no longer open to this particular subordinate legislation concerning it which has been attempted. One of these features might be found in any Government established by men, upon the consent of man, upon the governed; either that legal tender was withdrawn from Governmental control, and the institution, therefore, no longer at the service of Government, or in the organic law itself, the Constitution itself, it had been established by positive enactment and within restrictive and definite rules and laws of proscription, which terminated the action of Government on the subject. If it be, then, that in the very nature of this subject, that the regulation of legal tender is a means and appliance of government, that it is impossible to range it within the personal rights and immunities which are withdrawn from all government, and not left to the control of the consenting will of the people, the only question left for us then is to determine whether, in our Government, this authority, to the extent and in the form and effect with which it has been attempted to be exercised in the act of Congress in question, is within the permissive authority of Congress accorded by the Constitution. Now, this exercise of power by Congress may exceed its true authority under our complex system of Government for one of three reasons: First, for the reason that the whole power is accorded by the Constitution to the States, and therefore any intervention by the Federal Government, not regulating legal tender is beyond the powers conferred by the Constitution. Second, because, though a certain measure of power over the subject is accorded to the Federal Government, yet this particular exercise of it is beyond the permissive powers conferred upon Congress as a means to their execution, and but for the prohibition, supported by due constitutional authority, is found to be prohibited by some express injunction of the Constitution. I submit to the Court that upon the established rules of constitutional construction, in dividing powers and in assigning or accepting means toward powers familiar to the Court, it must be for one of those reasons, if at all, that this exercise of authority attempted in this act, concerning a subject which belongs to the sphere of government, is unconstitutional. Now, I submit that this exercise of authority by Congress is no encroachment upon any constitutional power of the States concerning the subject of legal tender. Whether or no it be withheld from the Federal Government, whether or no it be prohibited to the Federal Government, its exercise is not an encroachment upon any authority concerning the subject that is reserved to the State Governments. It must be passed out of the domain of all government, if it does not exist in the Federal Government, for it is not found in the State Governments at all. The principal argument in support of the pretension that the regulation of legal tender falls of itself (without regard now to particular provisions in the Constitution on the subject,) falls of itself within the domain of State authority is that it has to do with, and is at the service of the Government that has the charge of the general and personal domestic rights and interests, belong confessedly to the administration of the State Governments; or that, in the contracts of the people, the relation of debtor and creditor and the enforcement of the laws for the collection of debts, fixing the standard at which debts are to be measured when pursued at law, and when the authority of the Government is to be exercised for their compulsory collection, it belongs to the State Governments. Now, at the outset, let us say say this presumption entirely falls of due support in the nature and reason of the case, in regard to all that mass of personal rights and interests that, in the very frame of the Federal Constitution, and at the very bottom of the motive which led to its formation, were to be withdrawn from actual State control. I refer to all these private interests and relations as they arise between citizens of different States, and as they arise between citizens of the United States and foreigners. So far as it seems appurtenant to the administration of private rights and interests there is no presumption that the regulation of legal tender in the settlement of transactions between citizens of different States, or citizens of the United States and foreigners rights should be accorded to the State Governments. The presumption is all the other way; that the final regulation and determination of these and interests by the impartiality of the General Government in those relations should draw into the Federal authority a control over the State tribunals and the State laws, in regulation of commerce, by statute as well as by judicial decision, between the States and the foreign nations. But this presumption which, at the outset, is thus overcome, ceases to have any weight, I submit, in the judicial mind, when we find that the whole regulation of the money of the country has been deliberately, exclusively, peremptorily assigned to the General Government, and that "legal tender," which, as Mr. MILL says in his "Economy," "seems to be inseparable from the idea of money," should be left, in the distribution of powers between two forms of administration, to two different and independent authorities, can scarcely be predicable of any rational scheme of government. Show me, in the arrangements between domestic authority and general control, a deliberate conclusion that the money of the country shall be carried over to the Federal, and not left to the State authorities, and I introduce a presumption, I respectfully submit, that whatever is to be said, whatever is to be done by law and government, concerning "legal tender," must, by the same reasoning and on the same motives of duty and necessity, be accorded to the General Government. Confessedly, then, whatever general authority the States have left with them concerning contracts, debts, duties, rights and interests between citizen and citizen, and the enforcement of them by law, so far as all these feel the modifications, the influence, the operation of the money power of the country, they must feel it as lodged in the General Government. We understand the wisdom, I think, of our ancestors in making this distribution of authority. We are to make a nation of many States as toward the world. We are to make a nation of many States as among States themselves, and we are to bring together in the bonds that unite all that belongs to the necessary conditions of union, while we will leave, sedulously, leave all that is possible for local and domestic administration, without interfering with what most properly belong to the concerns they have in common; we will, nevertheless, as sedulously and as firmly insist on grouping, under the powers of the Federal Government, all that should subtend the entire area of the Union. While, therefore, you have the arrangement of your courts and your laws, and your process and your methods, yet in the final subject of the solution of debt, primarily we hold as common to the interests which bring you into one nation that the General Government must control it. Now, has not Congress, has not the Federal Government the sole power over the money of this country? I am not now arguing that it has the plenary power that may be assigned to sovereignty theoretically. But has it not all the power that there is? Have the States any power? "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." "No State shall coin money or limit bills of credit." Now, if the constitutional money of the country is that which is in its nature susceptible of coinage,—for that is all the money that can be lawful in this country,—which is one part of the argument of those who oppose the constitutionality of this law; then, confessedly, the Federal Government has the complete control over the subject, and whatever laws may be made for the collection of debt by the Federal States, however feeble or vigorous that process may be, when the obligation reaches the point of debt measure of money, it is measured in the money of the Federal Union. But more closely than this. Although, as I say, we must almost by the necessary presumption hold, that is, if the power of legal tender is not suppressed, and is not modified or curbed by positive provisions of the Constitution, all that there is of it must be in the Federal Government, from the fact that the money power is only in the Federal Government. Yet we see that the subject of "legal tender," to avoid any controversy on the subject, has been, I submit, wholly taken away from the States. Now, the express prohibition upon the States is in the form which carries an implication, I agree, that they may have some authority upon the subject of "legal tender," an implication which, if it stood alone, would need to be observed as a substantial faculty in the State Government—namely, that they have some control on the subject. It reads: "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment for debt." There might have been a prohibition in the Constitution that no State should make any law regarding "legal tender," but that, if the Court please, would have carried the prohibition into the region where it should not reach; for it would have covered laws as to manner, mode, time and circumstance within which the judicial cognizance should be accomplished, with which we have nothing to do; for instance, that it should be in the presence of witnesses; that it should be with so many days' notice; or any other of the minor arrangements that properly belong to the administration of local justice. Therefore, this prohibition, having only the object of securing the State against the interference from what should be the subject of "legal tender," so far as they were concerned their authority took this form: No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. But this implication that the State may have something to say in its legislation concerning the legal tender, provided it be kept in their gold and silver coin, is manifestly controlled from any diversity or accommodation in its legislation as to the legal tender, while gold and while silver coin shall serve by the ascription in the affirmative authority of the Federal Government in the whole regulation of gold and silver coin—regulation both of its production by coinage and regulation of its value as a "legal tender," is the regulation that is designed by this ascription of authority to the Federal Government. It is therefore impossible to place your finger upon a single authority left in the State to decry or to exalt any form of the legal money of the United States above another; or to prescribe a rule or manner in which the coinage of the United States, or the foreign coinage regulated by the United States, shall serve as a tender otherwise than as a tender according to the regulation and the coinage which the Federal Government shall declare. I submit that the argument which will be found running through all those cases is, that without an act of Congress in terms undertaking to say that a certain amount of gold bullion pressed into the shape of an eagle, having the image and superscription of our country's authority, shall be a legal tender at its face without any such express assignment of efficacy to it, when it is coined into eagles, that it is when coined, this value of bullion—ten dollars—made a legal tender all over the United States wherever ten dollars is the measure of the obligation. And if this authority is exerted only in this form and to this extent of coinage and regulation of value for gold and then for silver of the Federal Government, and am I to be told that a State has a right to say that the gold dollars, the gold eagles, to which you have assigned this value shall not be a legal tender, and that the silver dollars only shall? Is not that decrying the regulation, and the money regulation by the Federal Government, if the gold eagles are proscribed from service as a measure of debt? The implication, therefore, that in the States there is left any authority to legislate concerning "legal tender" in regard to the weight or value or efficiency or preference of gold or silver coins, either foreign or of our Federal coinage, is wholly illusory. The prohibition to the States does by implication give authority to legislate concerning the forms and circumstances of law, regulating tender as respects the time of day at which it may be made, the presence of witnesses, the presence of coin, the substitute of paper money, is adequate, if any demand is made by the creditor, that the coin shall be produced, and other regulations of that kind. But, of all that relates to the measure and efficacy of gold and silver in the payment of debts in any State of the Union, the Federal sovereignty, by the prohibition on the States to have anything but gold and silver coin a tender, and by the ascription of the Federal Government and the law, regulation of the gold and silver coin of the country, is denied to the States. And this, if the Court please, is precisely *a priori* what we should expect. Certainly we are not to have two governmental regulations in this country for regulating legal tender, and if we have two, and one of these is capable of being diversified into variations of polity of forty different States, what have you accomplished in assigning the money power to the Federal Government, and what have you done in giving Congress the power over commerce between the States and with foreign States, if this first, the implement of traffic, of money value, and measure of value, and medium of exchange, is not capable of regulation by Congress? It falls within the general policy that what should not be left to diversity of legislation, must be lodged where unity could have dominion. I referred you above to a brief indication that this was the effect and this the motive of the provisions on this subject in the Federal Constitution—to a short passage in the letter of the Connecticut delegates in commending the Constitution to that State for adoption. Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. ELLSWORTH wrote: "The restraint on the Legislatures of the several States, respecting emitting bills of credit, making anything but money a tender in payment of debts, or impairing the obligation of contracts by *ex post facto* laws, *was thought necessary as a security to commerce, in which the interest of foreigners, as well as those of the citizens of different States, may be affected.*" It was then within that motive which carried a large page of principal powers and of necessary powers into the execution of those powers to the Federal Government that this provision was inserted in the Federal Constitution. And the rigor with which, in the consideration of the subject in the forming of the Constitution, the authority, even with the consent of Congress, was withheld from the States is shown by the course of debate on that subject. The Committee on Detail of the Convention reported this clause: "No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall emit bills of credit or make anything but specie a tender in payment of debts." But this was rejected under the peremptory notice that what belonged to the Federal Government should not be yielded temporarily and under any casual considerations to the dominion of the State. Having thus disposed of any scintilla of governmental power on the subject of legal tender in the value and in the substance to be used as lodged in the States, it is necessary now to see whether there are any positive prohibitions upon the Federal Government, defining, limiting, curbing its authority on that subject. And I am sure I need not argue in support of this proposition, that the Constitution contains no word of prohibition, of limitation, or of exception touching either of these subjects.

First, the regulation of tender in payment of debts. It would be a very easy thing to have enacted in the Constitution an absolute prohibition, or a modifying authority and restrictive power, but there is not one single word of prohibition, of limitation or of exception in regulation of this means and appliance of Government, to wit, legal tender, to be found in the Federal Constitution. There is no one word of prohibition, vindication or exception in regulation of money, its currency and its efficacy, in the payment of debts. It may make a limitation as to what money is, or may be, but there is no prohibition, no limitation affixed to this affirmative authority concerning it. It is equally true that there are no such words of restitution, limitation or prohibition touching the forms, vehicles and terms in which the conditions of public credit shall be issued by the Government to the performance of its constitutional duties, or the exercise of its constitutional powers. Not a limitation of the amount, no limitation of creditors, or of the means to accomplish the objects to be executed by the Government. No such prohibition, limitation or exception touching the regulation of contracts by the Federal Government, except indeed, what would be implied from the nature of government, that all its bankrupt laws are to be uniform. We have, then, thus far, cleared the subject of two important considerations. First, the States have no authority in the premises. Second, the Federal Government in terms, submits to no limitation, no prohibition in the regulation of this subject. Now, I submit to the Court, that these propositions alone exclude the conclusion that the Federal Government has no authority on the subject of legal tender as inconsistent with all established rules of constitutional construction. The general nature of our Government is this, that, as between the Federal Government and the States, the Constitution is to define the powers of Government, as the welfare of the people has suggested by wisdom of its framers; that what the States should not retain, or possess, the General Government should have. That what the General Government does not have the States should possess. And, then, there is another fundamental perfectly intelligible idea running not only through our Constitution, but through the constitutions of every people advanced in civilization, and that is that a measure of personal rights and personal immunities shall be withheld from all Government, and left entirely to the individual independence. The rights of conscience, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press, which has come to be added as another form of the freedom of speech, all these ideas with which we are so familiar—which is accorded to any Government; but in the original design of the Federal Constitution it was thought very important to take within its area all individual and personal rights; because so long as the General Government took only the powers accorded to it, and left the rest to the States, it was for the States in their Constitutions to discriminate between what they would regard as properly within the subject of Government and what may be left to the freedom of the citizens. In that way, it is plain, that the original Constitution had scarcely anything that could be regarded in the nature of a Bill of Rights, and that contemporaneously that defect was noticed and its supply promised in some way should the Constitution be adopted. It was until the amendments were introduced that anything in the nature of a Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution was founded, and that necessity and wisdom, as I must regard it, came from this; that although the original idea of leaving the States to discriminate between their powers of Government, and what they would leave to their people was just, yet the very nature of the frame of this Government, of limited scope, yet with sovereign powers, powers within that scope, carried the possibility and a peril of encroaching in the excercise of the powers within that scope, and in the exercise of those powers upon the rights of the citizen. Therefore, it was provided that, although there were no express powers in the Congress whereby it could make laws respecting religion or respecting the Press, yet there might be found, under the exercise of the affirmative powers accorded to it, a temptation or a need in legislative opinion of encroaching upon this domain of individual rights, and it was provided, therefore, in limitation of the express powers that they should not be construed to carry any possible invasion of this power of personal rights.

But when we are dealing with a subject that has no concern with personal rights, is no part of the individual manhood, but is, in its very nature, a regulation framed for society and under its authority, then you have only to consider whether this power, belonging to Government, is limited in the Constitution or is assigned to the States. Now, to hold otherwise is to hold that a certain subordinate means, as part of this financial system, as well as its regulation of justice among citizens has been expressly prohibited to the State Governments, and has not been added to the immunities of the citizens, has not been withheld by any express prohibitions from the General Government, and yet by some insensible evaporation in the process of distributing powers between the two Governments passed out of the resources of Government altogether. Do we not all know that if this exercise of legislative authority, which Congress has deemed to be lawful, was needed and was lawful, and was not permitted to the Federal Government, the State Governments could not have given us any aid? The Constitution prohibits that. It then passes out of Government, is left out of Government. Now, I submit that the true presumption and implication is that when the prohibition of what belongs to Government is applied to the States it is because it belongs to the General Government. I say what belongs to Government, what is necessarily a part of Goverment, if it is denied to the State, must be on the assumption that it falls within the means and appliances that should be at the service of the general and common powers of Government, applied to the common interests. And there is no presumption whatever that the sum of political authority which is necessarily useful in the Government, has been diminished and curtailed in the division of it between the States and the Nation. You may find some of it one side and some of it on the other; you may have rules of construction, prejudices or theories, that will carry you, some on one side and some on the other, but there is no presumption that the frame of government is shortened by this division of authority, unless you add to it the immunities of the individual. A matter of direct constitutional authority, the mode of suppressing a power of government that is within the ordinary means and appliances of government, is, by a prohibition, to both the Federal Government and the State Governments. I do not, by this, convey any conclusion or argument that principal powers of government go by inference, but that what are means and appliances in aid of government inure to the service of that government that has the principal duty imposed upon it in the absence of prohibition. There are several instances of this prohibition, by which there is a suppression of a certain faculty of government. Both the Federal Government and the State Government are prohibited from granting any title of nobility. Both are prohibited from passing a bill of attainder. All these proceed upon the ground that either of these Governments, within its powers and duties, might have had recourse to one or the other or all of those subordinate administrative applications of authority of our Government. The General Government, in support of its duties to build up and strengthen the national polity, might claim to make distinctions of rank in the army or in the civil service that should have an equivalent character. The States within their dominion might claim the same as a subordinate auxiliary administrative means, and so with *ex post facto* laws, and so with bills of attainder—each passing bills of attainder within the sphere of treason that was prohibited against other governments. There you have a suppression of certain powers of government which are not left in our system of government at all,—just as you have an enlargement of the area of personal immunities by provisions affirmatively in the nature of a bill of rights. Our Constitution contains one instance of this Federal prohibition, of what must be regarded, as in its nature, a subordinate means. I refer to the prohibition of exacting revenues from exports. What is more in the nature of a subordinate means than that,—that should apparently be at the service of every simple Government. Under what motive is that done? Under the motive that the difficulties of arranging whether the State or the nation should control duties on exports, it should be denied to both. As a source of revenue there is a modified form in which the State may lay a duty on exports, in support of its inspection laws, so that the revenue arising therefrom must go into the treasury of the United States. Practically, revenue on exports is excluded from the power of both Governments, but not by inference—by express prohibition. When, during the great civil war, the propriety and the interest of checking the exports and deriving from them some revenue was considered by the legislative authorities, the express prohibition of the Constitution was reaffirmed, as every express prohibition should be, as final on the subject. The tenth amendment to the Constitution, if the Court please, seems to me to support this implication, from the denial of the power to the State Government, that in its nature is subordinate and administrative, under the general nature of the Federal Government; that it is with the General Government, for the language of that amendment was intended, and justly, to be a barrier against implication of affirmative powers. It is that powers that are neither delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are, under that amendment, to be treated as reserved to the States or to the people. Anything that is prohibited to the State you cannot treat as reserved to the people, and as to whether it is reserved to the people that primarily is a question between the States and their people. If it is wholly withheld from the State it cannot be a question whether the people should leave it as between them and their State Government. Now, never overlooking the principle that this is a Government of affirmative powers to be found in the Constitution, I submit, that under the language of this tenth amendment that a means, that is denied to the State, is presumptively within the authority of the Federal Government, and that therefore whatever regulation of "legal-tender" is possible in our Government is with the general Government. There are but three ways in which it can be disposed of:

1. That the Constitution itself has fixed the legal tender of the country; or,

2. That there is no legal control of the subject anywhere, which is equivalent to saying that there is and can be no such thing as legal tender in the country; or,

3. That Congress has some authority in the premises, and that authority, (whatever be its measure,) is the whole legal authority on the subject, and its legislation, within that authority, constitutes the law of the land on the subject.

Now it is very plain, as I have heretofore stated, that there is nothing in the Constitution in terms fixing the legal tender of the country. The power to create money and fix its value carries any power of legislation—if the other enumerated powers of Congress carry any power of legislation—then, as with and in aid of these powers, Congress has it. We come, then, down to the question whether, under the description of legal and necessary legislation in support of and in execution of the powers of this Government, Congress has that power. Now I do not hold that these notes of the Government are coined money, or that their issues or authority depend at all upon the question whether they are coined money. They are promises of the Government; they are debts of the Government. They are expressed in dollars as the measure of the Government's debt and promise, and those dollars, thus named as the measure of the Government's debt and promise, are the dollars of the Federal Constitution. A promise is not performance, and the dollar is yet to appear, if these promises are to be redeemed in performance of the promise, and that that dollar is the coined dollar of the United States, or a foreign coin accepted by the United States legislation. "The United States promise to pay to the bearer ten dollars, payable at the Treasury of the United States in New-York." "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States." As I said, the issue of that promise is constitutional. It is within the authority of Congress to provide for its performance; it is within the authority of Congress, provided no excess of power is resorted to for that purpose, to secure its acceptance and currency with the people as a promise of the Government to pay dollars. Further, as covered by the legislative promise made in the section under which it was issued, all the promises thus formed of the public debt may be converted into fifty dollars, or multiples of fifty dollars into another form of public debt, a postponed loan, of which the principal and interest is payable in coin. All these are constitutional. But now the Government has proceeded to say, further: And in the meantime, the issue of this form of the public debt on any presentation of the holder for redemption there in money, as may be, or in conversion in the postponed loan of the Government, shall pass from hand to hand among the people of this country as a satisfaction of their private debts. This is the feature to be considered. Now what are some of the principal purposes of money? It is as a measure of value, and also as a medium of exchange. As a measure of value, money may exist in kind; there may be money in kind which has no coin to represent it, but which serves the purpose of value in computation; so that, in fact, a bale of cotton, a cask of wine, which cannot in their material bulk make a common measure, yet, being worth so many pounds and shillings, may become a medium of exchange, which is the purchasing power of money. The great essence of money is that it should retain this purchasing power in the confidence of the community, and, provided that firm confidence of the fixed standard can be secured in favor of any money, the less of intrinsic value or wealth that is put into money, the better for all. The gold money, the silver coin is, as Mr. MILL says in his *Political Economy*, a "form of tickets, or orders, by which the holder is authorized to obtain whatever he desires; and the confidence that with this ticket or order he may, under all circumstances, obtain what he needs, is the value of the contrivance of money as adopted by civilized nations." And then he adds, "aside from this,"—and he is not a partisan of paper, he abhors paper money as much as any man may do—"aside from this, as a contrrivance merely to adjust these relations, money," he says, "is the most insignificant thing in the world." The intrinsic value of metalic money is that there is a self-acting check against its excessive use; no more of it can be issued than there is, and none of it can be got except by labor, which makes it a standard of value. It is a self-acting check which makes the metallic money the basis of circulation, to which the whole currency of every just and safe Government should be anchored. But, as we all know, political science has shown that because you must have your currency anchored to this natural and self-limited measure of value and medium of exchange, it does not follow that you must limit the service of exchange and of a measure of value and have only the transaction to which the specie of the country may be applied bodily, and by transportation in every transaction. You, whenever you can, give to forms of public or private credit the hope or guarantee that they shall bring all the money that they purport to represent, then you have enlarged the means and stimulated the capacities of commerce and trade without having shaken the basis of specie as a measure and as a medium. This distinction, therefore, between money and currency is understood perfectly. Bills of exchange being the first form of currency, then promissory notes, then public emissions of promises of Government, then private bank notes—all being different forms of credit, that the money they promise shall be forthcoming whenever the holder needs it. So that the experience of Mr. MILL, either in the less-manageable form of bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or actual currency, and in the form of bank notes and of public notes of exchequer, are a form of credit which, as it seems, he very aptly describes as coined credit. Now, every nation coming into the modern system, in civilization at least, and having a currency by necessity, for the promotion of the movements of its people, not limiting to gold and silver coinage, but the credit mixed with it in all the manifold forms with which ingenuity and the hand of science and the science of political economy has invented and approved, has to deal with that whole subject of money *per se*, and the credit that enters into currency in aid of *pari passu* with an expansion of the moneyed interests of the country. It has to deal with that in peace as in war. It has to deal with that in circumstances of the greatest diversity; it has to deal with that according to the powers of Government and its wisdom under States financial and national. When Government, therefore, is charged with these duties and responsibilities the question is of any attempted exercise of authority whether it be within power and be serviceable to its duty or not, and that question is to be answered according to the nature of the exercise, the motive, the service intended and the circumstances under which it is set in motion by the Government. Let me now call your attention to the difference in operation of an express power and of an implied power. An express power, whenever accorded to the Federal Government, can be exercised upon its own motives, and no other reason, or object, or duty, except that it is within the express power. Take the subject of emitting bills of credit, which was discussed in Constitution, as to whether it should be assigned as a substantive, enumerative power to the Government of the United States, and was omitted, after full consideration, from the list. If it had been inserted as an express and substantive power, then the issue of bills of credit for any purpose would have been within the power of the Government—that is, so far as their emission went. Their motive might have been to ease the finances of the country under any circumstances, and in exercise of any power or duty of the Federal Government.

It was excluded. Take the power of incorporating banks. That was proposed as a substantial power by Mr. PINCKNEY, and again by Mr. MADISON, with certain limitations. That was excluded as a substantive power. It it had been included in the Constitution, then Congress could have incorporated a bank. I believe, in the form proposed, it was establishing corporations. If it had been inserted as a substantive power upon its own responsibility, then Congress would have power upon its own responsibility of reason and motive, without any judicial amenability whatever, to establish incorporations of any diversity and on any subject. That was excluded. Well, now, about this "legal tender," the question which is especially under consideration. These notes, if not made "legal tender" for private debts, an emission of bills of credit, which is prohibited to the States, and is not conferred on the Federal Government. The two cases of CRAIG in Missouri and of the bank in Kentucky, in the 4th and 11th of Peters, discussions familiar to the Court, show that emissions of public debt or bills of credit, would be the very things covered by the description in the Constitution prohibiting the States to "enact bills of credit." If a State does it, they are invalid; and if the United States does it, an express power is not given them, but an express power was withheld from them by the Constitution after debate. Here you have all the grounds of the argument which apply to "legal tender" on this subject. The incorporation of the Bank of the United States came up for discussion and all these facts of constitutional history, that there is no express power to establish a bank, and that when it was proposed to the Convention to affirm the express power of incorporation, it was withheld. What is the reason of the Court? As an express or substantive power, justifiable upon its own notions and for its own sake, it has no place in the Constitution. The same might be said of the emissions of bills of credit. For its own sake and on its own motives, it has no place in the Constitution of the United States. You must bring it within the terms of means or legislation, necessary and proper, within the scope of some express power, and upon its reason and within its motives, or it does not exist. The incorporation of the Bank of the United States was held to be constitutional, because under the motives and upon the reasons and within the limits, as means to ends, adapted and conducive and appropriate, which are within the service of enumerative powers at the disposal of the Government. And so with bills of credit, if they come up nakedly, without this question of legal tender in private debt, and stand upon the same reason. The difference, therefore, between express and implied powers is not an unsubstantial difference, although the very thing that might have been raised to the dignity of substantive power upon its own motive has been withheld, and the same thing is introduced into legislation as means to ends. The difference, I say, is essential and important, and no true liberty of means toward ends, of appliances in aid of powers can enlarge the limits of the Constitution of the United States, for the judicial and political theory of these means and appliances, as being lawful, is that they are included in the service and aid of the substantive powers. Now, the making coined money a "legal tender" by law is included within the express power of regulating the value of money, and cannot and has not been disputed. It is for me to satisfy your Honors, if such be the true construction of the Constitution, that making these emitted bills of credit of the United States a "legal tender," in transactions between private parties, is within the authority of Congress, as a means necessary and proper, appropriate and adapted to the discharge of the duties thrown upon the Government of the United States by the Constitution, and in the exercise of the powers accorded to it. Knowing as we do that unless this power, therefore, resides in the Government of the United States, it does not reside in the power of the States, and the political and financial situation in which this recourse always by Government is denied to ours, is left without remedy and without succor. I believe that the framers of the Constitution may be well understood to have formed their Government for the actual affairs of man and the vicissitudes of national fate. They did not expect either to change the nature of man or control events, and they did not frame a Government to escape them, but to meet them. They were familiar with the conditions of peace and war by the most recent experience, and they knew, not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of fact, the diversity between the burdens and responsibilities and duties which belong to the one state of the nation and the other. War is the state of a nation which prosecutes its right by force. Peace is the state of a nation in which its law prevails by its authority. It is not saying too much that, without imposing any qualities upon these two conditions of peace and war, except what by inexorable necessity is demanded for war, that, as in time of peace, all the force of their country is to aid and minister to its law, so in time of war, all the law of the country is but the aid and minister of its force. It is the condition of the nation that its force must be displayed and exercised, marshaled and directed, only under the conditions that it be conducted properly and seasonably to maintain the public safety. Now, I give to the law of the country no extension beyond what its fundamental charter gives it, but within its power the occasions and the duties of the situation of war, that the whole strength of the nation shall be marshalled by its legislation in the most effective and useful way to preserve the public safety and to attain peace. The laws by which private conduct is governed, when the person is safe and life secure, are one thing, and the laws of self-preservation in the individual are another. And one law yields to another in morality, according to the situation. "Thou shalt not kill" is the law of peace and safety to the individual. "In preservation of your own life, you may kill," is the doctrine and sanction of conduct. Under these circumstances our life is to be preserved, that it may be regulated by morality and the morality of its preservation is that whatever means in strength, in wisdom are at your service may be exercised according to the stress of the emergency in which you are placed. I shall give those principles no extravagant operation. I agree that the final laws of this Government, found in the Constitution, are the curb and limit of the political authority just as much as the strength which nature has given to a man is the curb and limit of his effort in self-preservation. I only ask that you shall accord to the framers of the Constitution, in the judgment of their work as applied to this emergency in the national situation, the wisdom and the circumspection which belong to them, and that is, that they contemplated the state of war as within the fortunes of the nation they were founding, and that they were familiar with the stress of war in its demands upon the strength of the nation, natural and financial. Now in the main design of the Constitution, to carry to the General Government all that was of common concern, there is nothing more prominent than this, that all that belonged to the state of war was and should be of common concern; that in peace there was this distribution of administration between general and State, but that all the exercise of the power and strength in war was, by the terms of the Constitution, adopted as being of general concern, and not of State authority, and was conferred within that larger reason, which carried over whatever was general in the powers of the Federal Government. Now they had in their minds also, under the freshest experience, as among the consequences or impressions that war makes upon the nation, that the whole system of money, currency and credit, public and private, "legal tenders," contracts and their enforcement, and the compulsory payment of debt, are subject to the shock of war, as much as any other of the interests of the nation, and that the pressure upon the powers and duties of the Government in the event of war in respect to all these subjects, was entirely different from what it was in peace. They were not insensible to the fact—they had experienced that very situation in the conduct of the Revolutionary War, that while the Federal Government was charged under the Confederation with the operations of war and their control, it had to look to the States for the execution of power to aid it. And among the very points bearing upon the exercise of the authority of war, this question of "legal tender" was in their experience and in this precise form; that while they had authority to pledge the public credit by the emission of public securities, they had not power to make them a "legal tender," and they had found that that was a necessary reinforcement of their currency and of their value; that is in their judgment it was. Whether they judged wisely or not is a political question. In their judgment it was, and they were obliged to ask the States just as they were to contribute the taxes and collect them, so to contribute by their legislation this aid and help to the credit of the country by their passing laws in aid of the emission in the Confederacy being legal tender, and the States did it, putting it upon the ground that in the legislation referred to by Mr. POTTER of upholding by penal sanctions the currency of the money confederacy, proscribing as an enemy to the country any man who should say or act in derogation of this faculty of the emission of the money of the Confederacy debt, being a "legal tender." This, then, was the experience of the framers of this Constitution; that as a nation as of all other nations of this, and in the future as in the past the exigencies of war shall demand the marshaling of the whole physical strength and of all the financial resources of the country in aid of the country struggling against foreign or domestic foes, there must be a resort to the means of the "legal tender" as one of the resources, and they knew that under the Confederacy they had to ask the States for it, for the States had it. They knew what they were going to do on the subject of leaving that authority with the States. Now it is not to be disguised that the temptations and mischiefs and dangers and disgraces of an inconvertible paper money was an inquiry pressed upon the attention of the framers of the Constitution. The actual condition of the country in the collapse, and in the delirium, if you please, that had followed exhausting war on the liberties of the people had been maintained, and all the evils and disgraces of the public and private credit which the actual situation of affairs exhibited were in their minds also, and they knew that this potent service of paper money in a need was in danger of being a master too strong to be thrown off, suddenly, at least, when the need had reached its limit. Now, I say that the most opulent nation—and ours was not an opulent nation when the Constitution was formed—that the most opulent nations had been obliged, under the stress of war, to resort to this invigoration of the coin credit of the country, to aid the purchasing power of its public debt, was familiar to them all, and they knew that after the war had passed and this means had been resorted to, that in the experience of other nations, as well as their own, the danger of extending it as a power for the exercise of Government beyond that need, was a thing to be considered and carefully and firmly dealt with. Now I submit to the Court that the true construction of the arrangements of these conflicting interests and arguments of the Federal Constitution is plain, and I submit that it is wise, though whether it be wise or not, if it be plain, the judicial duty is satisfied by enforcing it. It is that the States of this country who were relieved by the new Constitution from all the burdens and responsibilities of the legislation and management of war, should have no authority that could make legal tender out of anything but the intrinsic value. Whatever stress in time of peace might go unprovided for—for disasters may happen, earthquakes may happen, great destruction by pestilence, by flood, by fire, may disorder the natural condition of the people almost as much as war, but the feature of peace was not of this kind or nature, and that the States had none of the powers and responsibilities of legislation and management for a state of war, this faculty should be suppressed in them, although some particular unforseen stress might have shown that a more circumspect and more farsighted civil prudence would have given a faculty of meeting this strange emergency. But practically they dealt with it in this manner. And the States had no power, as we all know, to liberate the legal tender and conform it to any emergency. Then, that the general Government whose money and credit—that is all that it has—are to furnish all the financial sinews of every possible war, should not have at its disposal in this service, in this necessity and within this duty, this financial expedient of making the public securities a "legal tender." And what is not to be tolerated in any form of society, that an inexorable need and peremptory duty should miss an inserted power. I do not care what structure it is, mechanical or civil, if you send it forth to meet an inexorable need, and under a peremptory duty, you must furnish it with every necessary power, and, in so far as you fail to do this, your structure is imperfect and falls under the law of its own creation, as inadequate to its own obligations and necessities. Such structures may be made, such structures in the imperfections of human affairs are made. A ship may be sent across the ocean, for ought I know, under a deliberate determination that if the wind blows thirty knots an hour it shall go to the bottom, by its own structure; but when I have the list of the specifications of the ship's structure I want to have pointed out to me the element that she should be a thirty-knots an hour gale ship. I want to know the ocean on which she was launched, whether the wind blows swifter than that. So with the Government that is launched to keep the seas perpetually over every commotion of the ocean of life and through every storm of the future. I wish, when the perils are known and measured, to have express evidence that it should yield rather than resort to some energy to save

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Elections and their Results—The Verdict Against the Established Church—Honors to Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Gladstone and His Apology.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

The result of the elections for the Conservatives is what everybody anticipated, a sum in simple subtraction, thus: Liberals returned, 378; Conservatives, 266. Majority for Liberals, 112. This makes 644 members in all. Our House of Commons consists of 658 members, and as one tie, or double return, is included in the above statement, it follows that there remain to be elected 15 members. When all is over the Liberal majority will probably stand at or very near 110.

The counties have gone against the Liberals, the returns down to the present time showing 126 Conservatives against 55 Liberals—a majority of 71 Conservatives. The English boroughs have elected 213 Liberals against 94 Conservatives—a majority for the Liberals of 119. The Scotch boroughs have returned a solid Liberal delegation. In Ireland the Liberals have gained a large majority. But the great English manufacturing counties of Lancashire, Shropshire and Warwickshire, have sent Conservatives to Parliament and rejected every Liberal candidate. In nearly all the counties the Liberals have either suffered total defeat, or have just been able to snatch their seats, as it were, out of the fire. Thus, in Berkshire, Mr. JOHN WALTER, of the *Times*, managed to get elected under the operation of the minority clause, while his Liberal fellow candidate was defeated, and the two Conservatives came in by large majorities at the head of the poll. Mr. WALTER will form one of the small band of "minority members."

The scheme for the representation of minorities, in which I know many of your readers take a great interest, is now being tried for the first time in England. It was introduced into the new Reform bill in the House of Lords, and after some little demur was accepted by the Commons. It is of very limited application at present. In constituencies which are entitled to return three members no elector can vote for more than two—where four members are returned the elector can only vote for three. In such constituencies, therefore, the adherents of either party may have the chance of electing a member, although they may be in a minority, if they concentrate their strength on one candidate. The Liberals, although very much afraid that the Conservatives would gain by this arrangement, have profited by it more than the Radicals down to this time. No plan for representing the minority will ever be acceptable to the majority, who do not desire equality of representation, but a monopoly of power. The minority clause was denounced by the Liberals as a body until the recent election, when they have discovered that they win several seats by it. In the last Parliament, Berkshire, for example, returned three Conservatives. It would clearly have done so again if each Conservative elector could have voted for three members, instead of for two only. Their strength was cut off, and Mr. JOHN WALTER is thus able to gratify his honorable desire to represent his county in Parliament once more.

If we now analyze the sections into which the House of Commons is divided, we shall find that England returns 460 members, Scotland 60, Ireland 105, and Wales 33. When the elections are all concluded, I propose to present in a short table, the exact proportions of Conservatives and Liberals returned in these different parts of the country. At present the *moral* of the great contest is the subject to which I am anxious to draw your attention. The Liberals have gained we will say, 115. What does this denote—that a large majority of the nation approve of the policy which Mr. GLADSTONE is ready to follow? It is impossible to suppose that, in the face of the one narrow and definite issue upon which the elections have been decided. It is not a comprehensive question of principles which has been submitted to us—not such a question, for example, as that between the Republicans and Democrats in the United States. On your recent elections depended not one small issue, but the future policy of the nation with reference to matters vitally affecting the very foundation and existence of the Government. With us there has simply been a controversy upon one point—shall we keep up a Protestant Church in Ireland, with the aid of the State, or shall we abolish it altogether as a State establishment, and leave it to depend on voluntary exertions? Our journals have endeavored to lend weight and dignity to this issue by representing it as one of "justice to Ireland." It is quite needless to explain to American readers that what the discontented Irish understand by justice for Ireland is *the surrender* of Ireland to the Irish people. That, and nothing less than that, will satisfy them. If Mr. GLADSTONE had proposed a measure with this object in view, and had gained a majority of 115 in favor of it, then the loud boasts now uttered—that we are about to "make atonement to Ireland," would be warranted.

This majority, then, indicates the strength of that class in the country which is in favor of the principle of Church Disestablishment. The people have not been asked to decide on any other question. Mr. GLADSTONE did, indeed, at one stage of the canvass, introduce a discussion upon financial policy, but he was so clearly proved to be in the wrong that at last the topic slipped altogether out of sight.

The voluntary system in religion as against an Established Church—that, whether Liberals and Conservatives choose to admit it or not, is the principle now affirmed by a majority in the House of Commons of over one hundred. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this decision. There is ground for believing that if Mr. GLADSTONE introduced a plan for the disendowment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, it would be approved by very much the same majority as that with which he goes into Parliament next month. What we have just seen is merely a test. Everywhere the Roman Catholics have joined with the Dissenters. They would do so again to-morrow, and all the more eagerly, if the downfall of the English Church could be secured thereby. In Scotland the Conservatives have been signally worsted. And why? Because the Scotch are Presbyterians, and would be glad to see an Endowed Church, other than their own, reduced to dependence on the voluntary principle. In Ireland the Presbyterians have combined with the Catholics, from similar motives, and sent members to support Mr. GLADSTONE. The aim has been—an aim suggested by Mr. GLADSTONE—to strike a fatal blow at Church Establishments. If these elections fairly indicate the relative strength of parties in the different constituencies—that is, if the coercion and intimidation (and there has been plenty of it) has been equal on *both* sides, and if the Conservative organization in boroughs is as good as that of the Liberals—then unquestionably the English Church could have been disendowed in these very elections. Whether that would be a subject for congratulation or regret, whether we should not do better without our Church Establishment than with it, is a question which it is unnecessary just now to discuss. It must, however, come to the front pretty soon, and it would be as well for thinking men here to make up their minds about it.

I am convinced that Conservative organization is very defective in large towns. The Conservatives have said among each other, "These urban populations are certain to be radical; it is no use wasting time over them." Now, wherever the slightest pains were taken to obtain a Conservative vote a truly wonderful result was obtained. Thus, in Lambeth—a very stronghold of radicalism, as it has always been supposed—a Conservative candidate polled 7,000 votes, or more than sufficed to place Mr. THOMAS HUGHES at the head of the poll at the last election. In Westminster the Conservative carried all before him, and all the money and influence of the Grosvenor family could not prevent the victory. This "aristocratic" influence, by the way, was exerted for Mr. MILL, who shared Capt. GROSVENOR's votes, but we do not hear any complaints from the radical journals upon the subject. It is the old story of party warfare—abuse everybody who does not help your man. Then take Liverpool, which placed two Conservatives at the head of the poll, and only returned one Liberal as a "minority member." The remark holds good of other constituencies, although of course it is not of universal application.

The upshot of it all is that more efficient Conservative organization in great centres of industry might reverse the decision of the present elections. If it would not, then the Anti-Church and State Party have grown to be invincible, and the days of the English Church are numbered. We have not had a question of "Free Trade," cheap bread, or anything of that kind before us. It has been purely a *Church* question. The inference just expressed is therefore the only rational and impartial one.

The general triumph of the Liberals has not been gained without severe personal losses, each of which has undeniably been a moral blow to the party. In former letters I have enumerated some of these cases, but the list has grown longer day by day, and it may be useful to give a general recapitulation.

Mr. GLADSTONE was beaten by 261 votes in his native county, South Lancashire, after delivering a series of twelve speeches of great length to his constituency, and conducting an active personal canvass through a portion of the district. Right Hon. MILNER GIBSON, Ex-President of the Board of Trade, was defeated in Ashton-under-Lynne, by 122 votes. The Marquis of Hartington, Ex-Secretary of War, was rejected by 1,385 votes, and Right Hon. H. A. BRUCE, (a very able man,) by 4,874 votes. Yesterday Lord AMBERLEY was beaten by 640 votes. Lord AMBERLEY is the son of Lord RUSSELL, and must be known to many in America. He probably has exhibited the largest pretension and the smallest capacity of any man in our public life aspiring to take a leading position.

In addition to these the following well known members of the Liberal party, or persons calling themselves "leaders of the people," have been rejected: Right Hon. E. HORSMAN, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, Mr. EWART, Mr. MANEY, Right Hon. F. PEEL, and Messrs. BEALES, BRADLAUGH, SANDWITH and CREMER.

With regard to those incidents which throw a light on the manner of conducting party contests in England, the time has not come for presenting a complete record of them. I have, however, carefully preserved all the accounts the newspapers have given of riots, outrages, &c., and I confess they have taught me a great deal about English political contests. I do not know, however, that any better instance of the disgraceful spirit which actuates partisans could be given than the *Daily News* of this morning affords. The malignity of this paper would simply bring universal execration upon it in America, for there you may wage very bitter strife against political opponents, but you do not make war upon *women*. We do—at least the *Daily News* does. It fights like a Red Indian. The Queen has proffered to Mr. DISRAELI a peerage. For himself he declines the title, but he accepts it for his wife. He will be plain BENJAMIN DISRAELI; his wife, who has been his main-stay and never-failing friend through the greater part of his life, will be created Viscountess Beaconsfield. This act, innocent in itself, is pronounced by the whole voice of England to be worthy of her Majesty, and well deserved by Mr. DISRAELI. He is a man of genius, and he offers to his wife, to whom he owes so much, the honors which his sovereign desires to reward him with, after more than thirty years of public service. Now, even if a man considered that Mr. DISRAELI did not merit any recognition whatever, would he be justified in letting loose his spite upon Mrs. DISRAELI? Surely I know what answer Americans would make to that question. But we English journalists are such very superior persons—we are all gentlemen! The *Daily News* fastens upon Mrs. DISRAELI with a brutality which suggests the ruffianism of the streets. The *Morning Star* partially follows its example. The *Daily News* gives a wild scream of rage, and threatens the Queen with its revenge. But all the other journals cordially congratulate Mr. DISRAELI, and the *Daily Telegraph*, an earnest radical journal, felicitates him most warmly of all.

That the Queen has desired to make manifest to the country that she does not concur in its judgment upon the issue of the hour, and that she has greater confidence in Mr. DISRAELI than in Mr. GLADSTONE, is quite clear. For this she is scolded and threatened by the extreme journals. The Queen, however, has as much a right to hold an opinion of her own as the meanest and poorest of her subjects. She believes the Constitution to be endangered by Mr. GLADSTONE's sudden changes of policy. Would you forbid her to express that belief? She cannot help taking Mr. GLADSTONE as her adviser. But I don't see how she can be compelled to like him. His arrogant demeanor, his incapacity to make concessions, his unshakeable conviction (which has been so carefully nursed by his followers) that the very life of England depends upon the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE—these characteristics would not recommend any man to any woman. But the Queen *must* trust Mr. GLADSTONE whether she will or no. Then have a little mercy on the Queen—don't *bully* her too openly and too coarsely. If she is obliged to take a Minister whom she dislikes, and whose policy she conscientiously believes to be inimical to the best interests of her Empire, at least let her be spared the insolence of his hirelings in the Press. Dark days are before us, and the *Daily News* is in haste to begin the reign of terror. It shows us how well the *sans culottes* will be able to instruct public morals through the medium of the newspapers.

In mentioning the number of times which Mr. DISRAELI has been returned for the same constituency—nine—I omitted to calculate that sometimes the election took place in consequence of the right honorable gentleman having accepted office. This would have reduced the total of *years* during which he has sat for Buckinghamshire. He was first elected for the county in 1847—twenty-one years ago.

It ought also to be stated, in correction of a statement in my last letter, that Mr. GLADSTONE obtained a small majority in the district of Liverpool, where his family have some influence. I said that he was in a minority there, but the facts were not fully known at the time I wrote.

Mr. GLADSTONE's "apology" is condemned by almost every journal, and is considered to have lowered him indefinitely. "His followers," says the *Saturday Review*, "who have no doubt of his scrupulous honesty of purpose, while they feel imperfect confidence in his wisdom, will not be impressed by an almost effeminate confession published in the midst of a great political crisis." The *Spectator* alone praises the publication; but then Mr. GLADSTONE is the *Spectator's* deity. L.

LIABILITY OF AN ENDORSER.—The case of C. A. BALDWIN & Co., of this city, *vs.* JAMES BARBOUR, of Culpepper, was disposed of yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in favor of the plaintiff. It seems that WM. B. ROSS & Co. gave C. A. BALDWIN & Co., in 1864, their note for $5,000 with JAMES BARBOUR as endorser, and that at its maturity they sent a notice directed to BARBOUR, at Culpepper Courthouse, instead of Brandy Station, in the same county, which is his post office. The notice never reached him, and as ROSS & Co. did not meet the note, BALDWIN & Co. sued BARBOUR. Judge UNDERWOOD decided that as the plaintiff used due diligence to ascertain the defendants' post office, that he had done all that could be required of him, and therefore could recover.—*Richmond Whig, Dec. 11.*

[illegible]

Letter [illegible]—Mr. McCulloch's Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first of the plans for the resumption of specie payments brought officially before the present session of Congress is that contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the daily papers of this date. The plan consists of four distinct and different measures.

1. The legislation of gold contracts.
2. The declaration that after Jan. 1, 1870, greenbacks shall no longer be a legal tender for private debts subsequently contracted.
3. The declaration that after Jan. 1, 1871, greenbacks shall no longer be a legal tender for any debt except such Government dues as are now payable in greenbacks.
4. The issue of interest-bearing bonds, into which greenbacks may be converted at the option of the holder.

The legalizing of gold contracts is so well and universally understood to be one of the first steps toward specie payments, that it scarcely requires comment here. Public opinion, which in business circles is more potent than law, has virtually already legalized gold contracts. No merchant laying the least claim to respectability could to-day repudiate a gold contract, and in Wall and South, and Broad and Front streets, a gold note or a gold acceptance of a reputable firm is discounted as readily as any currency obligation. But it is nevertheless, for many reasons, eminently desirable, nay highly necessary, that the laws of the country should be made to correspond precisely with its usages. There seems to be scarcely any doubt that such an enactment will pass with almost perfect unanimity during the present session.

The gist of Mr. MCCULLOCH's plan is to be found in his second recommendation—that greenbacks shall be deprived of their quality of legal tender after Jan. 1, 1870. The suggestion is novel and highly important. But more novel still, and far more important, are the remarks which accompany it. For the first time, after years of stereotyped platitudes about patriotism and saving the country, we find the highest financial officer of the Government boldly declaring that the issue of legal-tender notes was a "forced loan;" that the greenbacks are "a dishonored and disreputable currency," and openly recommending the abolition of an act of Congress on account of its ruinous effect upon public confidence and public morals. This is indeed novel language; it marks an era in political history, and entitles Mr. MCCULLOCH to the rare praise of having honestly spoken an unpleasant truth utterly regardless of the consequences to his own popularity.

Unfortunately this blunt, outspoken language is all there is to praise about Mr. MCCULLOCH's suggestion, for the proposed legislation is more short-sighted and more mischievous, more ruinous to public confidence and public morals, than that which it is intended to replace or abolish.

The greenbacks are, as Mr. MCCULLOCH well says, a forced loan. They were, to quote Mr. SPINNER, issued as evidences of debt to soldiers and others for services and materials. They are a part of the national debt just as much as the five-twenties and ten-forties, or any other part of the interest-bearing debt. But they are very different in character. The creditor of the Government whose services rendered or material furnished were paid for in a five-twenty bond, received an evidence of debt payable at a specified time, and bearing a liberal rate of interest until its maturity. This kind of payment, if not as good as the money, was the next best thing to it. But the creditor who was paid in a greenback, received an evidence of debt *that is never payable, that bears no interest, and that cannot be redeemed.* It does not require much experience in business to know that a note which is never due and which bears no interest, is the most worthless kind of a piece of paper that can well be imagined. Just such worthless pieces of paper would the United States greenbacks have been, *but for one thing*. In order to prevent them from being worthless pieces of paper, it was declared that they should be a "legal tender for all debts public and private;" in other words, that everybody should be obliged to receive them in place of and just the same as money. Without that clause in the act of Congress which declares the greenbacks to be legal tender, the greenbacks would soon have been worth a trifle less than a piece of white paper of the same size and quality.

It is of this act of Congress, making the greenbacks a legal tender, that Mr. MCCULLOCH says "it tended to blunt and deaden the public confidence, and is chargeable in no small degree with the demoralization which so generally prevails." No doubt it did. A greenback was not as good as money, was never worth as much as money, could be obtained with less labor and for less products than money, yet by an act of Congress every man who owed money could get the cheaper greenback and compel his creditor to take it in place of money. It was virtually cheating, authorized by act of Congress—"as a war measure, and from public necessity"—but still cheating. It is on this account that the Legal-Tender act was, and always will be, condemned as subersive of all commercial morality, and that it is justly chargeable with much of the frightful perversion of the moral sense that makes itself so prominent in business circles just at the present time.

The Legal-tender act compelled every creditor in the country to receive an inferior article in place of the money due to him. Nothing prevented the inferior article from being totally valueless but the condition attached to it, that everybody else was likewise compelled to receive it as money. *This condition Mr. McCulloch now proposes to revoke.* It is difficult to understand the obtuseness which prevents the Secretary from seeing that this is nothing more than a repetition of the first process of cheating, only at the expense of a different class of persons, under a different name, and without even the lame excuse of "war measures and public necessity."

The entire legal and practical value that attaches to-day to the United States notes called greenbacks is due to their being a legal tender. At their first issue they were a fraud upon all creditors, who were compelled to take an inferior money in payment of good money due. It is now proposed to make them a worse fraud than before, by first depreciating their value, and thus compelling creditors to receive payment in a currency still more inferior than the one they contracted to receive; and, secondly, by depriving this inferior money in the hands of the last holders of the power to pay debts, and thus compelling debtors to pay their debts after Jan. 1, 1870, in a currency superior to the one in which the debts were contracted. It is difficult to imagine how even Wall-street cliques and combinations could conceive a more ingenious scheme of see-saw fraud. It is the most striking evidence on record of the frightful corruption of public morality engendered by the Legal-Tender act, and is the most glaring case of reckless official recommendation that the writer has any knowledge of.

I assert that the proposed legislation will depreciate the value of greenbacks. It must be evident that after Jan. 1, 1871, the greenbacks can be used only to pay debts to the Government. All those who do not expect to require greenbacks for that purpose, all those who do not have to make payments to the Government, will have no use whatever for greenbacks. Of the 390,000,000 of greenbacks issued, nearly 300,000,000 are in the hands and pockets of the people, largely in the hands and pockets of the [illegible] dealers throughout the country. These classes have direct payments to make to the Government. In their hands greenbacks would be practically valueless. They would be under the necessity of constantly selling them to brokers and larger dealers, who could use them directly, or sell them to others who could use them, to pay Government debts. There would be a constant necessity of sale, a constant eagerness to dispose of them, a constant fear of depreciation, and consequently depreciation itself. If there were any currency that would pay all debts, such currency would be eagerly sought in exchange for the greenback currency which only pays Government debts. Such a currency must and would immediately appreciate in value as compared with legal tenders. Such a currency could only be National Bank notes or gold. If gold, it would be gold that appreciates as compared with legal tenders; in other words, gold would advance. If National Bank notes, it would be National Bank notes that appreciate, as compared with legal tenders. In other words, National Bank notes would be at a premium over greenbacks. The National Bank notes have no value save as they are redeemable in greenbacks, and yet we see that Mr. MCCULLOCH's recommendation would make them a more valuable currency than that in which they are redeemable. The confusion resulting is almost inconceivable. How such a course could improve public confidence passes comprehension. A worse disorder and demoralization would ensue than any the last eight years have witnessed.

The result may be modified by the immoral proposition for a forcible conversion into an interest-bearing bond. But the consideration of this measure must be reserved for another letter. J. B. H.

DEC. 7, 1868.

OUR JUDICIARY.

Letter to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Concerning His Attack on the Judiciary.

NEW-YORK, No. 18 WALL-STREET, Dec. 11, 1868.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

REVEREND SIR: My attention has just been called to a pamphlet sermon, which was preached by you in Plymouth pulpit on the evening of the 15th November last. I suppose it was also published in the papers of the day, though I did not see it or know of it.

It seems to be a phillipic against many existing abuses as to which you demand a stronger public indignation.

Of your denunciation of abuses no one will complain. It is eminently proper. When, however, denunciation is pronounced by a Christian minister, by one who occupies, and knows that he occupies, a prominent and influential position, by one who knows and states, in your own language, that "his words will go into the newspapers, and will be read," the public has, at least, the right to demand that the evil denounced should exist, that truth should be strictly adhered to, that he should speak with the same calmness, justness and discrimination, as well as with the same courage, he recommends to others, and, above all, that his denunciation should not become the cloak for slander.

A portion of your sermon is untrue in its statements, is expressed with neither calmness, justice or discrimination, and, whether intended or not, is actually as gross a slander as I have ever seen in print.

In that sermon you indirectly invite me to write you in reply. I accept the invitation.

The portion to which I refer is a virulent attack upon the Judiciary of this State. It is in the following language. You had been speaking of legislative corruption. You add:

"I would that it stopped even here; but corruption has gone still higher. The last refuge of justice is in our Courts; and yet, so corrupt are our Courts become that the name of *Judge* stinks! There is nothing that excites my indignation more. There is no treachery that is so base. There is nothing that I forgive myself for so unwillingly as for meeting a corrupt Judge and not frowning upon him—yea, and striking him! Not but that they are the subjects of mercy; but if there was only some man holding the relation of parent, that could take some of these sturdy Judges and renew the scenes of their youth, I should heartily rejoice. They plunder, and are known to plunder. They make decisions, and hold them up for sale. They make auctions of justice, and among the seekers of justice they bid for bribers. And what then? They are elected again to the Supreme Bench, or to the Circuit Courts. They are elected because they are corrupt. There are a few men that mutter and say, 'Too bad! Too bad!' But that is the whole of it. And our courts are growing more and more corrupt, and our Judges more and more infamous.

When, two years ago, I made some such attack as this I was written to with great indignation by a very young man, the son of a very old Judge, on account of it. I was glad of that. I wish that some Judge's son would write me a letter to-morrow. It would be a sign of some conscience left, of some faint reminiscence of honor. But it will not be so. They are just like putty; and if you dent them the dent stays! It will produce no effect upon them. And not because I am not worthy of notice—I am worthy of notice; for my words will go into the newspapers and will be read and will be known that these Judges are corrupt, and they will be made conspicuous as being leagued together. And if there are any honest men among them, they have the opportunity of coming out and clearing their skirts, that they may not divide the responsibility with their infamous companions; but they will not do it. They may murmur at me; they may revile me. It does not hurt me at all. But these words will stick upon them, and will be blown abroad, and it will be known by men that Judges are proverbially corrupt."

In the prayer following the sermon, you, a Christian minister, refer to our judiciary in these words, "Pardon our judges and take them out of the way."

From this extract I am glad, Sir, to see that we agree as to the great importance to the happiness and well-being of the community, of the judicial branch of the Government. You say "the last refuge of justice is in our Courts"—I will add yet more. They are the very cornerstone of our institutions. They are at once the test of our present progress and the hope of our future. They have eliminated from human contests the element of force and substituted that of right, and upon them alone can we rely to retain and enforce that principle.

We also agree that even the suspicion of corruption in the Judges destroys their usefulness and renders them an object of contempt.

But agreeing thus what shall we shall we say of the clergyman who, knowing and premising these things—knowing the necessity that the courts should be worthy of and receive the confidence of the community—knowing also that in fact they eminently deserve and enjoy that confidence, should deliberately attempt to vilify and blacken their character, to degrade them in the eyes of the people and destroy their usefulness by taking from them that popular confidence on which alone it is based?

These things, Sir, I affirm you have attempted in the sermon to which I refer.

Were you a younger and less prominent man, I should suppose you had done it thoughtlessly, inadvertently. To you I cannot allow that excuse, nor would you probably plead it.

Your words are deliberate, they appear in a form that forbids the supposition of inconsiderateness. You spoke intending that they "should go into the newspapers and be read," and should be "blown abroad" and that it should be known both here and abroad "that Judges are proverbially corrupt;" "that the name of Judge stinks;" that "they make decisions and hold them up for sale;" that "they make auction of justice and among the seekers of justice they bid for bribers;" that "the Judges are corrupt," and that you have made them conspicuous "as being leagued together."

These charges are made boldly, clearly: they are made of the Bench as a whole—as a class. Your denunciation is as sweeping as it is strong, and you call upon the honest men among them with the hypothetical "if" there be any such "to come out and clear their skirts." You declare that they will not, though they may murmur at you; that their murmurs will not hurt you, but your words "will stick upon *them*" (the hypothetical honest ones) "and will be [illegible] known that Judges are proverbially corrupt."

In your language there is none of the discrimination you preach, but which you seem so thoroughly to despise in practice.

To the contrary of all this, Sir, I assert, and without fear of contradiction, that the Judges of this State, as a class, are men of as high character, of as sterling integrity, of as unblemished honor as any that ever adorned the Bench of any country. I assert that they are entitled to and receive the most absolute confidence and respect of the people. That nowhere in the world is justice more readily or more certainly obtained. That to the Courts of no country do suitors submit their cases with more confidence of a patient hearing and an honest, impartial decision, than to those you have made the subject of such extravagant denunciation.

There are in this State thirty-three Judges of the Supreme Court and four of the Court of Appeals—also many judges of high courts of local jurisdiction. Every two years eight Supreme Court Judges and one of the Court of Appeals is elected, so that the number of men who have held the office of Judge since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1846 is considerable. Not one of them has ever been impeached—not one of them has, to my knowledge, ever been convicted of, or even indicted for, a crime. Can you name a single one of them, outside of the City of New-York, (and how many even here?) upon whom the faintest breath of suspicion has ever rested?

You profess a doubt whether there be any "honest men among them," and yet, at the very moment you uttered those words, you knew that almost within the sound of your voice dwelt two of the Supreme Court Judges for your district—the only ones resident in that locality. One of them has been such for nearly fifteen years, and before that he was a member of the Court of Errors. The other was but recently elected. You knew them well; so does almost every man in your community! Will you, Sir, say that the character of any man for integrity and honor stands higher than that of JOHN A. LOTT, or that the name of Judge GILBERT was ever mentioned in terms other than those of the highest respect? And yet upon these men, as much as upon any others, have you set your brand of infamy.

I might say the same of almost every Judge in the State. If there be any exception, I call upon you, Sir, with your vaunted courage, to specify him and point him out. Courage would do so and not shield him and yourself by a general slander upon a class.

I know, Sir, the Judges of this State. We all, yourself included, know that they are respected at home and abroad. We all know that your denunciations, in the spirit and manner in which they were uttered, are wickedly and monstrously false.

But, Sir, you would answer me that there are some Judges in this City whose character and conduct justify your words. That there are possibly two or three against whom there are rumors of a most grave character, I freely admit. So far as I know, they are *but rumors*, with the exception of specific charges by one newspaper against a single Judge.

Whether those rumors or charges are true or false I do not know, but in either case I utterly deny that they afford the slightest justification for your wholesale libel.

Within the last few years a number of clergymen have been charged, tried and convicted of heinous and abominable crimes; high crimes, also, are said to have been committed by physicians. Do we, on that account, denounce all clergymen and physicians as immoral and criminal?

Sir FRANCIS BACON is said to have accepted bribes; but what should we think of the man—the Christian—who, on that account, indulged in wholesale denunciation of a Bench on which sat Sir EDWARD COKE?

If there be any Judge of whom you know whereof you write, (and without knowledge your sermon is certainly inexcusable,) why not specify him? You call upon the honest ones, if such there be, to come out and clear their skirts—but why adopt so novel an expedient as virulently to condemn a whole class, and then call upon individuals to prove themselves not guilty?

That your sermon is not practical, was not designed to be practical, is shown by such demands. How and where could the honest Judge "come out?" What did you expect?

Would you open your pulpit to their reply? You knew there was no possible manner for them to "come out." You say they will not, and you revel in the fact that you have slandered innocent men, and that their "murmured" indignation cannot hurt you. Can it be possible, Sir, that you deemed it safer to denounce a class than to specify the individual by whom reparation might be demanded?

Can it be possible that, demanding in others the courage to "call things by their right names," you cowardly shrank from the responsibility of a specific personal charge, to take shelter under the cover of general denunciation?

In attacking a certain class of literature, you *name* the dead German who is the object of your wrath; in this extraordinary villification of the living judiciary of your country, you omit to mention a single name. Is that courage?

Can it be, Sir, that while you claim such high prerogatives for the pulpit as "being set to discern between right and wrong," you yet think its duties are discharged by the easy effort of a general libel?

If so, I differ with you. If I yield less to the assumption of the pulpit, I would charge it with much more onerous duties. I say that if the pulpit knows of but a tithe or a single instance of the bribery and corruption which you have so publicly charged is the rule, and not merely the exception, it becomes its duty, if it meddles at all, to do so definitely, clearly and personally, so that the people may know what is the crime and who suspected as the criminal, and that the pulpit has as little right as a layman to escape that duty by performing the easy labors of a common scold.

If it does not attempt to carry on a public prosecution, it should at least itself, with specific charges against a specific Judge, specifically proved, in your own peculiar language, "blight and blast the miscreant" with public indignation.

Further than this, Sir, I am very greatly at a loss to understand the motive of your attack. Do you really wish it to be "blown abroad" that the Judges of this State are proverbially corrupt? Do you think you serve your country by holding it up to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world? Can it be that your aim was to excite a healthy public opinion by stating a palpable untruth, in representing the whole judicial body as corrupt and depraved to the last degree?—that you hoped to excite a higher standard of truth and honor among the "honest" Judges by including them in a class denounced as the vilest of mankind—whose very name "stinks?" Or can it be that you desired, by the very universality of your charge, that it should fall harmless to you and the accused alike?

I can conceive, Sir, of none of these, unless the last, being the motive of that sermon.

But if I were told that the sermon was preached by a man animated by an absorbing passion for notoriety, whose ambition was for the sensational, who fully appreciated the vulgar passion for calumny, who reveled in the easy task of violent and general vituperation, and turned coldly away from the earnest work of specific charges against specific individuals, sustained by cogent evidence, I could understand what had been its motive, why it had been preached and published.

Your eminent character and high public position forbids me to attribute in this case such motives as these. They must at the same time excuse my inability to ascribe any others.

Your obedient servant,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

P. S.—While on the subject of indignation at evil, should you not find room in your next sermon to inform your congregation of the measure of "infamy" which should attach to that clergyman who, in his own pulpit, safe from reply, utters as to public men slanders he knows to be false and wholly unmerited?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Party Aspects of the Legislature—Division by Race—Decorum—Gov. Scott's Message—Bank of the State—Secret Political Societies—Kuklux Klans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1868.

The very cumbersome movements of the new Legislature give us very few points worthy special attention; still, they are doing something.

PARTY ASPECTS.

This Legislature consists of 152 members, of whom 31 are Senators and 121 are Representatives. As to color, these 152 legislators are divided into 70 whites and 82 colored. As to political character, they are divided into 131 Republicans and 21 Democrats.

The Senate is composed of 20 whites and 11 colored; and, as to politics, of 6 Democrats and 25 Republicans.

The House of Representatives is composed of 50 whites and 71 colored; and, as to politics, of 15 Democrats and 106 Republicans.

So that, upon joint ballot, the Republicans have a majority of 110 votes.

In the Senate the Republicans have a majority of 19 votes.

In the House of Representatives the Republicans have a majority of 91 votes.

So that in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in joint ballot, the Republicans have majorities of more than three-fourths.

DIVISION BY RACE.

Should there ever arise a question wholly free from political party influence, and wholly dependent upon race, the colored race have the advantage in joint ballot. The several issues of race stand thus:

In the Senate the whites have a majority of 9 votes.

In the House of Representatives the colored members have a majority of 21 votes.

In joint ballot the colored members have a majority of 12 votes.

Under the terms "colored," "colored members," and the like, I include all who are not white—mulattoes, quadroons, octaroons and other grades of mixture, as well as negroes. Of pure negroes I presume there is less than one-tenth of the whole number.

DECORUM.

The mode of proceeding in the new order of things with our legislators is different from what it was under the old *régime*. The courtesies of debate are not found to-day as they once were. And even outside of the question of decorum in that sense, there are numberless acts that impress the visitor as odd. What I mean may be best illustrated by an example or two. Last Saturday, in the Senate, Mr. JILLSON rose to nominate a friend (one GREEN, a colored man,) for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate, and in urging the claims of GREEN, stated that "he was entitled to OUR support, because he was unquestionably in sympathy with us, and had worked for us in the late campaign." Here it is at once apparent that Mr. JILLSON feels so absorbed in his political party (the Republican) that he has forgotten the very existence of the minority sitting around him. He has never risen to the dignity of a Senator yet, but is still an outside stump politician. The indecency of his speech—using "our" and "us" for Republicans instead of for Senators—excited neither look nor word of surprise on any hand. The Republicans seem to regard it as a matter of course, and the Democrats appear to have become used to it. Another new feature of manners appeared in a few remarks made upon the same occasion by Senator WIMBUSH, (mulatto,) of Chester County. In explaining his vote, he stated that he had been committed a week beforehand to vote for GREEN, and must therefore do so, although he did not deem the office of Sergeant-at-Arms at all necessary. It is not at all unusual to promise votes in this way, a week or a month in advance; but it is unusual to state the fact upon the floor of the Senate.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This document contains quite a number of seasonable suggestions for the administration of the State; and in this regard—as to its policy in general I mean—it is full of practical sense and manifests a desire to govern well. It can hardly be called an able paper in any sense, however. The aggregate interest-bearing debt of the State appears to be $5,407,306, besides a floating debt of $160,000 in the shape of bills receivable—a State currency, issued since the war.

BANK OF THE STATE.

In discussing this now defunct institution, the Governor stated that he had "reason to believe that not less than $60,000 in gold has been squandered and made away with for salaries of officers and agents who are performing no necessary duties, fees of attorneys who are employed for the purpose of bringing the credit of the State into disrepute, and for other objects of equally questionable propriety." This language has brought out several cards from the parties thus sweepingly assailed; and among them one from THOS. R. WARING, Cashier of the Bank, which shows that the sum total of all the expenses enumerated by the Governor is less than $39,000 in currency, instead of $60,000 in gold, as stated in the Governor's message. The aspersions upon the honesty of individuals have been met by sharp rejoinders from Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL and Attorney-General J. W. HAYNE, of Charleston. These things are against the peace for which all parties claim to be struggling; but the burden of blame must lie at the door of His Excellency for throwing out statements of such damaging character before well ascertaining the facts.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

The Governor deals some severe blows at the party to which he owes his election—the Republicans—in his animadversions upon secret societies in general. The only secret political societies that have been formed in the State since the war are the Union Leagues of the negroes, organized by the leaders of the Radicals, which hold their meetings with closed doors, and admit no reporters, or even auditors, outside of the political clique. Of these Union Leagues Gov. SCOTT says:

"In the present condition of our State the existence or formation of secret political societies is greatly to be deplored. They will be objects of misgiving and distrust, and centres of irritation and excitement. Secrecy is but too frequently the covert for crime, and irresponsibility an incentive to its perpetration. Organizations will beget counter organizations, and dissensions and disturbances will be fomented and perpetuated to the interruption of the peace and prosperity of the whole neighborhood. I trust that every well-wisher of peace and progress will discountenance the further continuation of these secret political cliques."

KUKLUX KLANS.

Some one has imposed upon his Excellency's credulity as to this phantom of diseased imaginations, so far as to induce him to make mention in this State paper of "an armed organization styling themselves the Kuklux Klan." Now, I have lived all my life among this people in South Carolina, and have the idea that I know more about them than Gov. SCOTT can possibly do, himself a stranger in our midst, and surrounded by men equally ignorant of the State—men who need a bug-a-boo to explain their pitiable cowardice in meeting personal issues which they themselves have raised; and I have no idea that there is any such organization in South Carolina. My testimony, it is true, is only negative; but, if such societies should exist in our midst, it is exceedingly improbable that I should never have heard of them. And who gives information to Gov. SCOTT? Some Kuklux? Or, is he a member? Or, how is it? BOISE.

Horrible Murder of a Car-driver and His Son in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Dec. 8.

The horrible murder of a car-driver and his little son, on the Dauphin-street City Railroad by a negro, Saturday evening, about half a mile this side of the Barracks, has excited no little comment in this city. The driver was a native of Ireland named BRADLEY, about 50 years old, blind of one eye. The negro who committed the deed got into the car at the lower station, after it had left for the Barracks, about 7 o'clock in the evening. The others in the car were one or two United States soldiers and two or three citizens. Further down some of the passengers got out, and at the Barracks the soldiers and everybody else except the negro. He remained, and when the car started on its return the driver called to the black to pay his fare. The driver's son got in the car about this time with his father's supper in a tin can. The negro refused to pay, and on the demand being repeated he seized a hatchet which lay near him on the car seat, and hashed the driver's head in a horrible manner. The first blow sent the edge of the hatchet deep into the unfortunate man's brain. He fell forward on the front of the vehicle, but the bloodthirsty negro repeated and continued his blows until BRADLEY's cheek was swollen to a greater size than his head, and both his eyes were beaten out. The poor boy, on seeing his father assaulted, screamed for help, when the negro turned upon him and used his hatchet almost as murderously on him. After, as he thought, killing both father and son, the sable fiend took the reins and guided the mule so as to turn the car off the track. As another car approached the driver of it called out, asking if the front car had run off. Receiving no answer, he got off his own vehicle and entering the other, stumbled over the insensible body of the poor little boy. Going further forward and lighting a match, (the car light having been extinguished by the negro,) he discovered the driver, BRADLEY, on the front portion in a sitting position, with his head bending over the fender. The poor man was utterly insensible and groaning piteously.

The newly-arrived driver, after a great deal of trouble, and aided by people whom he had called to assist him, replaced the car on the track and drove up to the station. The driver expired shortly afterward, and the son on Sunday evening at 4:45 o'clock. Dr. BAYON held an autopsy and the Coroner an inquest. Two negroes were arrested between the station and the Barracks, and suspicion is very strong against them. A white man was also arrested yesterday at Claffin's-avenue, near where the tragedy occurred, not that he was suspected of any connection with the murderer, but that he should give an account of himself.

A Young Man Shot by a Woman for Writing Insulting Notes.

From the New-Albany, (Ind.,) Ledger, Dec. 8.

At about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the people in the neighborhood of Water and Upper Third streets were thrown into a state of excitement by the loud report of a pistol. A crowd soon gathering, it was ascertained that Mr. S. S. MOORE, Jr., a son of S. S. MOORE, Esq., and a clerk in his father's store on Main-street, near Pearl, had been shot and instantly killed by Mrs. MELISSA MORTON, wife of JOHN MORTON. The shooting took place at the house of Mrs. LOUISA HUFF, who resides next door to the MORTONS. It seems that Mrs. MORTON had been at the store of Mr. MORTON a few minutes before, and was accompanied near home by young Mr. MOORE, who went to Mrs. HUFF's residence and stated that he had an agreement to meet Mrs. MORTON there. Mrs. HUFF stated that the room was cold, but that she would make a fire. She started for the door, and had got outside when Mrs. MORTON entered and immediately drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering MOORE's neck, probably severing the jugular vein. The unfortunate young man dropped dead on the floor, without speaking a word or making the least sign.

We understand that Mrs. MORTON says that MOORE has written her several insulting notes, which she has in her possession, and that she had demanded a written apology from him. What occurred at the store, just before the terribly tragedy was enacted, we are not advised, nor what was the object of the conference at Mrs. HUFF's. Nor are we advised of the nature of the conversation at Mrs. HUFF's house, if any took place. The affair is one of the most terrible that ever occurred in our city. Mrs. MORTON's maiden name was DAVIS. Her husband was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment, and afterward served in the Western navy. He is now absent at Kansas City, Mo.

Seven Boys Charged with Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Dec. 11.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, with all its long record of sad sights, never presented a sadder one than when seven boys were arraigned yesterday, charged with the murder of an unoffending citizen, while walking in West Philadelphia, on a quiet Sunday afternoon. The ages of these boys range from seventeen to nineteen years, and they appear to form one of those gangs of young outlaws who infest various parts of the city, often endangering the lives, disturbing the peace and depredating upon the property of our citizens. In this case they appear to have fallen upon a Mr. McKIEVE, knocked him down with brickbats, clubs and stones, and killed him. One of the gang was captured by McKIEVE's companions, and six others have since been arrested. JOSEPH HART, who was put on trial yesterday, appears to be clearly identified as actively engaged in this murderous and wanton assault, and the evidence points very strongly to him as having thrown the brick which killed McKIEVE.

The defence set up for this boy is a most extraordinary one. His counsel urges that HART's character is a most exemplary one, and that a number of witnesses will prove "an excellent character for peace and quiet." He also proposes to prove that he was very drunk, and that whisky makes him crazy. Whether the fashionable insanity plea is to be directly urged, has not yet been developed. This is a startling line of defence to set up for a boy, 18 years old, charged with the wanton murder of an unoffending citizen.

A Farmer Mistakes His Wife for a Burglar and Shoots Her.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Dec. 8.

On Saturday night last a farmer named JAMES MOORE, residing on the Weston road, about six miles below this city, accidentally shot his wife, inflicting a very severe wound. Mr. MOORE is a very well-to-do farmer, and at times has had considerable money at his house. This fact was generally known, and on several occasions attempts were made by burglars to enter the premises. The attempts were all frustrated, and Mr. MOORE was generally on his guard, and prepared to receive unseasonable visitors.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, while a heavy storm was raging, Mr. MOORE heard somebody at the front door. He left his bed, armed with a revolver and started for the main hall. As he reached it, he heard the intruders leaving the premises, and at once started back to his bedroom. In the meantime his wife had left the bed and was standing at the window looking out for the thieves. Her husband, supposed that she was still in bed, and seeing a human form at the window, concluded at once that it was a burglar about to enter the window, and, without challenging, drew his revolver and fired. A scream from his wife soon brought him the knowledge that he had shot her.

The revolver was a large "navy" and carried a heavy ball. The ball struck the woman on the right shoulder and lodged in the body. A messenger was at once sent and Dr. HEDDENS, of this city, was soon on hand. He dressed the wound and did all in his power to ease the pain consequent thereupon. The wound is a very dangerous one, but the attendant physician is satisfied that the lady will recover. Mr. Moore is nigh frantic with grief at his sad mistake.

A Heartless Breach of Confidence—An Old Man Swindled by His Son-in-Law.

From the Cleveland Leader, Dec. 8.

In the vicinity of Meadville, Penn., lived a man named ANDREW BROWN, an honest, industrious farmer, who owned a small piece of land. By hard labor he managed to support himself, wife and seven children. Some time ago a young man from Joliet, Ill., fell in love with Mr. BROWN's eldest daughter, aged 17, courted, won and married her. Friends of the family urged Mr. BROWN to sell his property in Pennsylvania and move to Illinois, where land was better, and labor more abundantly repaid. This Mr. BROWN decided to do, and accordingly disposed of all his effects which he could not or would not take with him. From this sale he realized about $300. As he had not traveled much, and was little acquainted with the requirements of a journey, he entrusted his money to his son-in-law and started west. The party arrived here on Thursday and shortly afterward the son-in-law decamped with all of Mr. BROWN's money, leaving him to provide for his large family as best he might. Charitable people who learned of this misfortune took care of the family until yesterday morning when they applied at the Infirmary office for aid. The family consists of Mr. BROWN, his wife, six girls and one boy. The children are aged respectively 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 6 (twins,) and 2 years. These unfortunate people will be taken care of by the city and kind friends until the older ones can find work.

The renegade son-in-law, who had only been married to Mr. BROWN's daughter for six weeks, has left for parts unknown, but it is hoped that he may be caught and brought to justice. He is about 27 years of age, is under medium height, has a full face and a hearty complexion."

A Negro Steals a Grave in Macon.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 8.

On Sunday morning last a colored man went to the old cemetery, just below this city, and dug a grave for his child which had died the night before, and after digging it went home for the corpse. On his return to the grave he had prepared he was surprised to find it filled up and a grave-shaped mound over the spot where he intended to bury his child. Believing that some heartless person or mischievous boys had filled the grave in his absence, to annoy him, he immediately set about throwing out the dirt and preparing it a second time. When he got as low as the boards which are usually used to cover

the coffin, and had removed one of them, he found to his horror and astonishment that it contained a new coffin, and that the grave of his child had actually been stolen in his absence. The coffin contained the body of a colored child which had, apparently, died the night before. He removed the strange corpse to the corner of a fence near by, and buried his own child in the grave. We did not learn what became of the disinterred child. At a late hour on Sunday evening it was still in the corner of the fence.

Attempted Suicide by a Boy—A Singular Case of Attachment.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Dec. 4.

Some time ago a poorly-dressed boy made his appearance at the farm of Mr. John Thomas, living in the town of Lake, and asked for work. Mr. Thomas had nothing for the boy to do, and was about sending him away, when a daughter of the farmer entreated that he might be employed in doing something about the farm, she taking pity upon the boy's friendless look and destitute condition. Mr. Thomas told the boy he might stay with him until he could get another place. The boy, between 14 and 15 years of age, immediately went to work, and in a few days it was found that he was so useful about the farm, that he was employed and taken at once into the family. The boy said he lived in New-York; he thought his parents were dead, but did not know; and that he had been sent West with some other boys, and put to work on a farm. The man he was with treated him so unkindly that he ran away, and coming to Milwaukee, had walked out to the farm, and fortunately for him he succeeded in finding a home. The action of the farmer's daughter in appealing for the boy appeared to awaken a feeling of gratitude in the little waif's heart, and he could not show his thankfulness or attachment for the young lady in too great a degree. A few weeks ago Mr. Thomas' daughter was married, and with her husband went to Chicago to live. The boy appeared to take the absence of his mistress very much at heart, and to mourn over it. Last week he went to Chicago, and finding her, entreated that he might live with her and her husband; but this being impossible, money was given him to pay his fare home, a number of presents were made him and he was sent back. He came home, but the loss seemed to upset his mind. He tried to work, but could not, and finally cried and mourned himself into a fit of sickness. He was carefully taken care of by Mr. Thomas' family, and on Wednesday morning appeared in much better spirits, but while the attention of the family was directed from him, the boy got up from his bed, and fastening an old comforter about his neck, attempted to hang himself to the bed-post. Some noise made attracted the attention of Mrs. Thomas, who went to the room to find him hanging and struggling. He was taken down, and by careful attention soon recovered consciousness. The boy said he did not want to live if Miss Mary, as he called the young lady, was taken from him, and that he felt so sad when she was away he did not care what became of him. Yesterday the lady, in answer to a dispatch, came up from Chicago, when the boy exhibited his joy in every possible manner, giving her his promise that he would make no more such attempts upon his life. It is one of the most singular cases of attachment that has ever come within our notice.

Suicide of a Citizen of Brooklyn in a Harrisburg Hotel.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Harrisburg, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

At about 1 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Joshua D. Baker, Clerk in the State Capital Hotel, visited one of the rooms and found a man dead, suspended by a silken handkerchief from the knob of a door leading into an adjoining room, his head resting partly against the half-open door and the foot of the bed, in a half sitting posture. The circumstances are as follows: About 9 o'clock last night an elderly gentleman, apparently about 60 years old, neatly dressed in a suit of iron-gray, carrying a small traveling sack, and presenting the appearance of a substantial business man, appeared in the hotel office, having arrived in the train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, from the East, and registered himself as "J. S. Martin, Shippensburg." He ordered supper, ate heartily, sat for a few moments by the stove in the gentlemen's sitting-room, and was then shown to his room.

This morning he failed to get up for breakfast. At 10 o'clock the chambermaid desired to arrange the room, but could not gain admission. The clerk, supposing the guest desirous of sleeping, preferred not disturbing him. At 12:45 this afternoon his attention was again called to the matter, when he rapped at the door repeatedly, but got no answer. Entering an adjoining room he stepped on a balcony and reaching a window looking out upon the street he opened it, and discovered Mr. Martin in the position described. The Coroner immediately summoned a jury, and the testimony of Mr. Baker, the clerk, Mr. Thompson, the proprietor, and some of the guests who first saw the deceased, was taken. On the body was found $435 in greenbacks and currency, and a memorandum book, with various entries, showing that deceased had been a carpenter or house-builder.

A number of promissory notes to various persons, payable at the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, were also found on his person, signed Joseph S. Martin, all recently lifted and canceled. The last entry in his note-book was the fare from Allentown to Harrisburg, under date of Dec. 10. Dr. H. B. Buehler testified that his neck was not broken, but that he died from strangulation alone, and that life must have been extinct for at least twelve hours. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

On the fly-leaf of the memorandum book were the words, "Please direct to B. L. Brower, No. 26 Seventhteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, South Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.," to which address the Coroner forthwith forwarded a telegram. There is as yet, no clue to the motive for the deed.

Woman's Suffrage—Letter from George William Curtis.

The following is the letter from Mr. Curtis to the Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Providence:

Boston, Dec. 7, 1868.

My Dear Madame: I have received here your kind invitation, but it is impossible for me to accept it.

The extension of suffrage to women is not likely to encounter any active or angry opposition; yet it is very true, and we must not forget it, that very many of the most intelligent women in the country are wholly indifferent to the question. But that can be no reason for denying the just claims of those who are not less earnest and thoughtful, while if the positive and expressed interest of the great body of women be necessary to secure so reasonable reform, how shall that interest be awakened more surely than by candid discussion.

There is no other practical adverse objection to the proposition than that it will increase, without improving, the number of voters, and that while the more ignorant women will vote, the more intelligent will not. But those who have political power can always see a thousand good reasons why others should not have it; and against their theories, and all merely sentimental dictates, stands the steady fact of the proved injustice of every kind of class legislation. The laws respecting women have always been made by men; and he would be a very hardy or a very ignorant man who should say that those laws had been either reasonable, generous or just.

Besides, in this country, where the Government is founded upon popular consent, it is the duty of those who propose to continue to deprive half of the people of any share in political power, to show that their participation would be injurious to the general welfare. And upon this point, perhaps we have had enough of men's theories of the sphere of women. If women are naturally incapable of political intelligence and action, let it be proved. But let us hope that we have almost heard the last of the assertion, that because women are wives and mothers, therefore they can have no intelligent interests in political society, or inadequate knowledge of its duties. On the contrary, it is because they are wives and mothers, that their political interest is identical with that of men.

The old Knights placed their lances in rest, and spurred forward with the cry, "For God and for fair lady." With the old cry, but with a new meaning,—for God and for fair lady, not as a slave, or a Goddess, or a dependent merely, but as an equal human companion in duty and responsibility, let the modern Knight invite the amicable contest since he is sure of victory.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mrs. Pauline W. Davis, for the Committee.

A Maine Yankee Outwitted by a Canadian Girl.

From the Presque Isle (Maine) Loyal Sunrise.

A young man of our village, (he relates the story himself,) who fought but did not die at Antietam and Gettysburg, went into the Provinces on foot, with some small articles for sale. One night, just as the sable curtains of the evening were being lowered upon him, he applied to a very respectable-looking house for entertainment. He was very kindly received by a young lady, who happened to be the only one of the family at home, with whom he partook of the evening meal, and everything seemed to our hero to be going on "merry as a marriage bell." It seems, however, that the young lady began to suspect that in "entertaining a stranger," she had not entertained "an angel." But how to get rid of him was the trouble. At length she asked him if he could jump well, saying that she could jump further than any Yankee living. This was a "stump" which the hero of a dozen battle-fields was not disposed to take, and they arranged for a trial of leap-frog. The young lady placing herself against the opposite wall, at three jumps reached the door. Our Yankee now took his station for the trial. At two bounds he nearly reached the door, when Miss Bluenose, with all the feminine fascination imaginable, said she would open the door for him, so that he might have a chance to see how much he had excelled her, and he took the third leap, which landed him outside. The young lady instantly closed and fastened the door, took hat, mittens, overcoat, and valise of merchandise into the chamber, threw them out of the window to him, and told him there was a tavern about seven miles below, where no doubt he could be entertained. He went on his way.

The West Virginia State Election—Partial Official Returns at Last.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 9.

The official returns of the election in this State on the 22d of October, have been received from all the counties at the Secretary of State's office. The result, so far only as the Attorney-General and Judge of the Court of Appeals are concerned, can be given at present, as the vote for the other State officers must be first laid before the Legislature. For the first-named position, Col. Thayer Melvin, (Republican,) received 27,043 votes, and W. P. Willey, (Conservative,) 22,068—Melvin's majority, 4,975; for that of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Hon. R. L. Berkshire, (Republican,) received 26,856 votes, and Hon. Matthew Edmiston, (Conservative,) 22,177—Berkshire's majority, 4,679.

Congratulatory Letter to Gen. Grant.

The following letter has been received by the President elect:

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1868.

To U. S. Grant:

General: As our fathers congratulated Washington on his accession to the Presidency, so would we congratulate you. Interest, duty and gratitude combined to induce the nation to call you to the Chief Magistracy. The qualities which you have displayed in the field are those which are specially demanded in the Cabinet, and the glory which crowns your arms will, we trust, be succeeded by the higher glory that will crown your counsels. The principles which have triumphed in your election, executed with the calm wisdom and undeviating steadiness which have marked your military movements, must result in the restoration of the States to their proper relations, business to its proper channels, rights to all citizens, peace to all our borders, and the public credit and the national honor to their proper eminence in all the markets and courts of the world. As a matter of feeling, not merely of form, we desire to express to you our determination to pray for your health, happiness, success and salvation, and our hope that your spirit and example, both in public and private, may evince the faith of a Christian. From your lofty eminence a holy life may be felt, with power to the remotest extremities of the land, and through all the ages to come. Trusting that from the hour of your inauguration justice will everywhere through the land secure quiet, call forth capital, capital stimulate industry, energy and invention, and that the nation will steadily rise to higher, nobler, more Christian civilization, we are, Sir, your obedient servants, T. A. Morris, E. S. James, L. Scott, M. Simpson, E. R. Ames, D. W. Clark, E. Thomson, C. Kingsley, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Losses on the Lakes During the Past Season.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 11.

The past has been the most disastrous season on record to the lake marine. There has been a greater loss of life and of property than in any single previous year. The loss of the *Sea Bird*, on Lake Michigan, and the *Morning Star*, on Lake Erie, are still fresh in the minds of our readers. The loss of property has been immense. Although we have no complete statement for the whole lakes, we may indicate the extent of this loss by an estimate. Take, for instance, the month of October, in which the loss in the Detroit district alone was over $400,000. There are nine districts. In two of the others the losses are known to have been as large as in the Detroit district, and in the balance to have been at least half as large. This would make an aggregate of two and a half million dollars lost on the lakes in the month of October alone.

The Trial of Josephine Fox.

From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 9.

Josephine Fox, the reputed wife of Brown, the child murderer, who was hanged in Hudson, N. Y., last Spring, is to have her trial on the charge of murder, next month. Lieut. Packard and the other witnesses who appeared against Brown have been summoned to attend, but they do not find it very cheerful business going to New-York State and bearing their own expenses without any remuneration whatever. Dr. Carney, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, who gave much time to an investigation of the case and spent some days in Hudson, has never been able to get any settlement with the New-York State authorities, and, unless something is done to provide payment for all legitimate expenses, it is feared that the prosecuting officer will not have as strong an array of testimony against the accused as he might have were the situation different.

Important Case Decided in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 12.

The suit of Treat, Linsley & Co. *vs.* B. Shoninger Melodeon Co., which has occupied a month during its trial before Hon. H. B. Harrison as a committee, was decided by him yesterday. The petitioners sold out their melodeon business and all their property on Chestnut-street to the respondents for $80,000. The respondents have paid $50,000, and declined to pay the balance, $30,000, on the ground that the petitioners had refused to deliver certain melodeons which were for sale on commission in the hands of sundry dealers throughout the United States; and also for the further reason that Mr. Treat, one of the petitioners, had been instrumental in starting the New-Haven Melodeon Company, a competitor in business, and had thereby deprived them of the good-will which they had bought of the petitioners. The Committee negatived, by his finding, the claims of respondents, and found the facts as claimed by the petitioners.

Suit Against the City of Baltimore for a Large Amount.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 10.

In the Superior Court yesterday was commenced the trial of an action on the part of Messrs. David and Marx Lissberger against the Mayor and City Council to recover damages, laid in the *nar* at $100,000, for the rescinding of the contract entered into previously with the plaintiffs, under an ordinance of the City Council, approved by Mayor Chapman, for the removal of night soil, &c. The counsel of the city, when the contract was offered in evidence, objected to it as not being in accordance with the ordinance under which it had been executed, in that the latter required the use of deodorizers, while it is alleged that the words were not inserted in the contract; also, that it was required that the City Solicitor should certify to the legal sufficiency of the bond, whereas it was the City Counsellor that so endorsed the paper. Argument was commenced on the preliminary points by Mr. Morrison for the city, who will be followed by Messrs. Steele and Ridgely for the plaintiffs, Mr. Norris, for the city, concluding. The plaintiffs allege that they had expended over $71,000 previous to the repeal of the contract, and only received a little over $6,000, leaving a net expenditure of over $64,000.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

John R. Worcester was arrested Saturday evening at his residence in Brooklyn, upon the complaint of the English lawyer Edwin James. It is alleged that Worcester, being employed by James as a clerk, was intrusted with $87 to pay to a Register in Bankruptcy on account of fees, but instead of doing so appropriated the money to his own use. The accused denied his guilt, and gave the required bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

THE KNIFE.

Peter Alson and Frederick Brown becoming engaged in a fight Saturday evening, Alson used a knife and his teeth as offensive weapons, and inflicted slight wounds upon Brown, who was removed to his residence, No. 103 Washington-street. Alson having been arrested was committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

Peter Sheridan, Saturday evening, met Mary Williams on the street, and accompanied her to a saloon, No. 40 Chatham-street, and alleges that while there she stole from him a gold sovereign and a small sum in fractional currency. She was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

EAST SIDE BURGLARIES.

For some time past the Eighteenth Ward has been harassed by adroit and daring burglars, and from the 1st to the 11th inst. it was reported at the Station-house that the dwellings of Francis F. Marburg, No. 76 Irving-place, Edward Willett, No. 13 Gramercy-place, James K. Aymer, No. 48 East Nineteenth-street, and W. S. Doubleday, No. 40 East Nineteenth-street, had been entered and rifled. In each case the burglars had effected an entrance through a rear window and had so adroitly conducted their operations that they had escaped without detection, taking with them quantities of clothing and other articles that were portable and of value. Under these circumstances, and determined to stop these midnight raids upon the homes of the citizens of his precinct, Capt. Cameron enjoined an extra vigilance upon the part of his officers, and used every means in his power to track the perpetrator of the crimes that had already been committed. Saturday morning about 1 o'clock, Officer McDonald was so fortunate as to obtain complete success in both respects when he arrested a man in the act of scaling the rear fence of No. 26 Gramercy-place. The prisoner being taken to the Station-house gave the name of Thomas F. Barton, and being searched, ten small saws, a chisel and a table-knife were found in his possession. He was also found to be wearing a pair of shoes which had been stolen from the residence of Mr. Willett, and a pair of stockings which had disappeared in the same manner from the house of Mr. Marburg. Capt. Cameron thereupon took Barton in hand and succeeded in obtaining from him a confession that he had committed all of the recent burglaries in the Ward. From the statement of Barton, that he had sold the proceeds of his exploits to one Samuel Davis, the latter was arrested on Saturday evening and held on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Yesterday morning Capt. Cameron produced both prisoners and several of the complainants in Court, but the case not being yet ready for the taking of the formal complaints, the accused were remanded to the Station-house.

WEST SIDE BURGLARIES.

During the night of the 9th inst., the store of F. Bacon & Co., No. 425 Eighth-avenue, was entered by means of prying open the front door with a jimmy, and eleven overcoats, valued at $200, carried away by the thieves. About the same time, the store of B. Davis, corner of Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue, was also entered, and a lot of meerschaum pipes and 2,000 cigars stolen. The burglaries were reported to Capt. Hedden, of the Twentieth Precinct, who assigned Detective Philip Reilly to the case. Saturday afternoon Reilly attained the desired success in his search for the burglars by the arrest of two young men, named John Thompson and Charles Van Blocken. In the house of Thompson, secreted in his trunk, the officer found four of the coats and several of the meerschaum pipes, and in the possession of Van Blocken found one of the coats and a pawn-ticket for another. Upon this testimony both prisoners were held for hearing on the Eighth-avenue burglary, and Thompson also was held for the Ninth-avenue affair.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, Stephen Thorne was in Broadway, near Fourth-street, when he was accosted by John Fay, who, however, pilfers to the name of John McGuire. The latter walked beside Thorne for a few steps, and suddenly made a dash simultaneously for his watch and chain and a diamond pin which adorned his neck-tie. He succeeded only in breaking the chain and tearing the neck-tie off, when Officer Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had witnessed the transaction, rushed up, and the freebooter fled precipitately without securing either of the coveted articles. Reilly was swift of foot, and was rapidly running the fugitive down, when he tumbled into the clutches of Officer Robb, also of the Fifteenth Precinct, and was secured. The prisoner, on being arraigned yesterday morning, had grave doubts as to the truth of the charge preferred against him, but the testimony was deemed conclusive, and he was held for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Masonic.—On Friday evening last, the annual election of officers of Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., took place, resulting as follows: Master—J. W. Howard; S. W.—Daniel E. Griffiths; J. W.—James Sinclair; S. D.—F. Gugel, Jr.; J. D.—Wm. Downey; Treasurer—Wm. D. Bigelow; Secretary—John Nixon; S. M. C.—Joseph Kaiser, Jr.; J. M. C.—Jas. Dudgeon, Tyler J. Whittaker; Trustees—G. W. Thurber, Wm. M. Davis, and Martin England. The installation ceremony was performed by R. W. Mr. Banks, and speeches were afterward made by the Treasurer and Secretary, on behalf of the Lodge. A bountiful collation concluded the affair.

The Broadway Bridge.—The Street Commissioner having given his consent, an enterprising citizen has commenced the removal of the Broadway bridge at his own expense, trusting to the Common Council to repay him. One of the stairways has already been removed, and the others will soon follow. It has not yet been decided what shall be done with the material. The bridge cost very nearly $15,000.

Weather Record.—The Central Park meteorological record reports the mean temperature of the weather for the past week at 27.88 deg.—the maximum being at 2 P. M. the 7th, when the thermometer stood at 38 deg., and the minimum at 7 A. M. of the 12th, when it stood at 17 deg. 5 min. There was snow and rain on the 7th—duration of the storm 9¼ hours; depth of melted snow and rain, 92 of an inch.

Fatal Accident.—Saturday afternoon Peter Lortin, who resided at No. 174 Cherry-street, fell from the yard-arm of the ship *Anna Augusta*, lying at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, and fractured four ribs. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterward died. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case.

Death From Burning.—Mrs. Mary Craig, who resided at No. 69 Catherine-street, who was severely burned a few days since, by her clothes taking fire from a stove, died on Saturday evening from the effects of her injuries. An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Keenan, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Stabbing.—Saturday evening an affray occurred in a saloon in Thirty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in which William Hines, who was intoxicated at the time, was stabbed in the left breast and severely wounded. He was taken home by his friends, and his assailant, who was not known to any one present, effected his escape.

Injured by a Fall.—Samuel W. Day, who resides at No. 243 West Fourth-street, fell Saturday evening at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets and cut his head. His wound was quite serious, and having been dressed by Dr. Armstrong of Police Headquarters, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Fair at Brevoort Hall.—A ladies' fair and festival will be held at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, on this and the two following evenings.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
289—Briggs vs. Evansville and Ill. R. R. Co. et al.	300—People St. of N. Y. vs. Baker.
292—Pitman vs. Mott.	301—Scott vs. Roberts.
293—Oppenheimer vs. Sternfels et al.	302—Kenny vs. Hinds.
294—Wood vs. Belden.	303—Wynkoop vs. Howell.
295—Wilcox et al. vs. Marsh et al.	304—Douglas vs. Woodworth et al.
296—Ormsby vs. Brown et al.	305—Stitt et al. vs. Fridler.
297—Ayrult vs. Murphy.	306—Brookham et al. vs. Hamill et al.
298—Erichson, Adm'r, &c., vs. Smith et al.	307—Bassett vs. Bacon et al.
299—People St. of N. Y. vs. McR. Holly.	308—Landre et al. vs. Poppe et al.
	309—Tamaro vs. Grover.
	310—Hartman vs. N. Y. San. & Chem. Comp. M'f'g Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
1413—New-Haven Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.	1475—Abbey et al vs. Mann.
1639—Goodhart vs. Bocklin et al.	1477—Newman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berine.	1127—Wagnor vs. Eneas.
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer et al.	1297—Wolfsohn, adm'r, vs. Kuphal.
1351—Ripley et al vs. Hazelton et al.	1547—Maurice vs. Cushing, rec'r, &c.
1557—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder impl'd.	1457—Prunfelly vs. Santa Rica Co.
1337—Davison vs. Barges, of Barges & Co.	1489—Osgood, rec'r, vs. Lippman.
1449—Christie, &c., vs. Story.	1497—Brose vs. Blatchford.
1467—Carrington vs. Baiz et al.	1231—Suckley vs. Manhattan Soap Co.
	1301—Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.
	1843—Darling et al. vs. Brown et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
936½—National Bank of Titusville vs. Greene et al.	1720—Knight vs. Wenner.
1230—Stark vs. Hendricks et al.	1722—Osgood et al., receivers, vs. Toplitz.
1584—Fawcett, admr., vs. Stewart.	1678—Haviland et al. vs. Federlein.
1728—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.	1038—McGowan vs. Harrison.
1696—Kutner vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1726—Stanley vs. Wood.
1700—Ackerman vs. Carleton.	1730—Weber vs. Roth.
1708—Spitzer vs. Levy et al.	1734—Schedel vs. Neuss.
1716—Chapman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1750—McCready vs. Leary et al.
1718—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1754—Hope vs. Provost.
	1756—Hemmer vs. Stern.
	1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
38—First Nat. Bank, Nevada, vs. Fuller.	42—Howes et al vs. Marvine.

Issues of Law and Fact.

131—Borce vs. Chester et al.	141—Savage vs. Kain.
133—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al.	143—Gardiner vs. Thompson et al.
134—Heming et al vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., et al.	144—Schaefmeyer vs. McCodden.
135—Thompson vs. Bogert et al.	144½—De Leyer, Assignee, &c., vs. Pike et al.
137—Beamish, Receiver, et al. vs. Woodbridge.	145—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.
138—Muller vs. Haller et al.	146—Wightman et al. vs. Thomas et al.
139—Lyon vs. Treadwell et al.	147—Bouche vs. Flamenet et al.
140—Thompson vs. Gant.	148—De Verge vs. Flamenet et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
70—Martine vs. Spotts.	242—Caldwell vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
123—Baker vs. Frisbie.	244—Daggett vs. Cushing.
150—People ex rel. Davis vs. Tucker.	249—Birdsall vs. Livingston.
153—Withers vs. Richardson.	251—Eagleson vs. Geischard.
158—Elmendorf vs. Savage.	253—Atkinson vs. Huson.
171—Willis vs. Hearne.	262—Greene vs. Montana Mill Co.
176—Sykes vs. Hudson R. R. Co.	263—Graham vs. Millan.
204—Valentine vs. Ludington.	268—Crommelin et al. vs. Smock.
215—Curron vs. Ludington.	269—Claflin vs. Farmers & Citizens B'k of L. I.
214—Morel vs. Wolff.	281—Valentine et al. vs. Ludington.
235—McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co.	282—Curran et al. vs. Ludington.
236—Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co.	296—Haw vs. Haw.

Call No. 299—Fanning vs. Fanning et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Administrator, vs. Banks.	961—Townsend vs. Gilsey.
473—White vs. Wetmore.	503—Y. M. C. Assn. vs. Clowes.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.	511—Kirkland et al. vs. Leary.
427—Specht vs. Milleman et al.	523—Heffemen vs. Ross, President, &c.
453—Crater vs. Sager.	89—Dennis vs. Coman.
169—Wiggins vs. Baker.	237—Barker vs. Savage et al.
425—East N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
449—Dayton vs. Stuyvesant F. Ins. Co.	

Part II—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
754—Paddon vs. Union Ferry Co.	462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.	598—Utter vs. Rommelt et al.
283—Lembke, by guardian, vs. Dinsmore, Pres't.	600—Hatch et al. vs. Challis.
224—Toiano vs. National Steam Navigation Co.	410—Berdell vs. McIlvaine.
578—Chapman vs. Fyfe.	460—Young et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.
508—Biernan vs. Lalor.	106—Maison vs. Hope.
328—Canff vs. Von Hofe.	174—Keene vs. Clarke.
	126—Matthew vs. Spaulding.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1183—Bristenbinder vs. Affron.	1467—Hirsh vs. Salomon.
1323—Frelison vs. Brander.	1466—Sullivan vs. Sweetman.
1324—McCabe vs. Johnston.	1468—Bennett vs. Cleary.
845—Morial vs. Beer.	1469—Barry vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia S. S. Co.
1445—Herman vs. Heilbuth.	1470—Wood et al. vs. Totten.
1377—Dickenson vs. Denny.	1471—Claffy, an infant, vs. Rupp.
[illegible]—Allaire vs. Houseman.	
194—Sheridan vs. Humes.	
[illegible]—Brewster vs. Wilde.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
851—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	[illegible]—Alger vs. Coffee et al.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—McOnne vs. Converse et al.
858—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Gunning vs. Turner.
1413—Bernhard vs. Kain.	1373—Turner vs. Taylor.
715—Lewis et al. vs. Woods et al.	[illegible]—Ellithorp et al. vs. Holden.
1433—Justh vs. Winder.	[illegible]—Masters' Stevedores Asso. vs. Walsh.
1363—Eberspacher vs. Arent.	1365—Lombard et al. vs. Chambers.
1409—DeFarwe vs. Disosway.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
979—Height vs. N. Y. and Idaho G. M. Co.	99[illegible]—Stiff vs. Ritch.
——Josling vs. Acton.	996—Brember vs. Wolff.
——Beseler vs. Kasschaw.	1000—Grimes vs. Savings Bank.
885—Sterne vs. Hinde.	1001—McCullen vs. Fine.
875—Carnes vs. Skiff.	1007—Schnell vs. Fichi.
879—Shields vs. Walters.	1008—Same vs. Same.
887—Merrifield vs. Travis.	1009—Harris vs. Beane.
914—Danziger vs. Sommerfeldt.	1014—Jacobson vs. Eiken.
——Beebe vs. Sammons.	1016—Karreck vs. Riley.
1136—Schaebel vs. Clundt.	1017—Golden vs. McDermott.
930—Doyle vs. Adams.	1019—Palmer vs. Meeker.
958—O'Brien vs. Kells.	1020—Townsend vs. Cong. Beth H.
975—McCahill vs. McCahill.	1021—Norris vs. Johnston.
986—Miller vs. Levy.	1022—Schmidt vs. Sharkey.
994—Newman vs. Max.	1023—Ludlow vs. Straus.
	1028—Sanger vs. Reilly.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12, 1868.

$32,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅜	20 Met. Bank'g As.	117
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107	20 St. Nich. Bank	111
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅜	10 Bank of St of N.Y.	112
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	13 Metropolitan Bk.	146
180,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	110	00 Canton Co.	47½
25,000 do	110⅛	500 do	47¾
25,000 do s5	110	132 Del. & Huds. Can.	132
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R., s3	103⅝	00 Cum. Coal Pf	36
10,000 do b3	103⅝	120 West. U. T.	36⅛
25,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3	105⅜	50 Pacific Mail	113⅜
25,000 do b3	105⅜	10 U. S. Express	45
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	68½	6 Amer. Ex	43
19,000 do	68	300 Mer. Un. Ex	16
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅛	100 Erie	39⅜
15,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	55	200 do	39½
3,000 Virginia 6s, new	57½	200 do 2d call	39⅝
4,500 Georgia St. 6s	80	200 Clev. & Tol. b30	101⅜
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	64	200 do	101¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	61½	200 Hudson	124⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	89⅜	100 do	124⅞
2,000 do	89⅜	300 do	125
500 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	100 Reading bet. call	96½
2,000 Erie 2d M., '79	98	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	85⅛
5,000 Erie 3d M.	92	100 do b30	85⅜
5,000 do 2d call	92	50 do	85⅜
5,000 Erie 4th M.	87	100 Chi. & N. W. b5	75½
3,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	98	200 C. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞
2,000 Del. L. & W. 2d	93	100 do b30	77⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.R. R. 7s	97⅛	21 Ill. Cen	143½
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	103	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	81½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½	100 N. J. Cen	113⅛
4,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	98	80 do	113⅜
8,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	88	50 do	112½
2,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st	73⅛	400 Tol., W. & W.	55½
3,000 do	73⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	102½	100 do	109⅜
		100 do b30	110⅛
		25 do	110⅛
		300 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
		200 do b30	29⅜
		100 H. & St. J. Pf.	92½
		5 do	92
		100 Lake Shore bet. call	100
		343 Mor. & Es.	95

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅞	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	107
11,000 do	109¾	80,000 5-20s, C., '67	110½
5,000 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	10,000 do b3	110½
5,000 5-20 C., '65	107⅜	12,000 5-20 C., '68	110⅜
10,000 do	107⅜	10,000 do	110¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67	105⅜	5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105⅜
		2,000 do	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. Un. Ex	15⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C. b3	109⅜
100 Canton Co	47	300 do	109½
300 Pacific Mail	113⅜	300 Ohio & Miss	29
20 Adams Ex	49	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	85¼
100 N. Y. Cen. s3	125⅛	200 do	85⅛
100 do	124	200 do b3	85⅜
200 Erie	39⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts	83
200 do	39⅜	400 do	82¾
800 Hudson R	124	200 Clev. & Tol.	100⅜
200 Reading	96⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	105⅜
200 T., W. & W.	55⅛	600 do	105⅜
100 Mil. & St. P.	63⅜	100 do	105⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	82	100 do e	105⅜
100 do	81⅞	100 C. & N. W.	75⅜
100 do b3	81⅞	1800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67¼	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81½
5,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	62½	100 do	81½
20 Amer. Ex	43	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
10 U. S. Ex	46	100 do b30	109⅜
200 Q. M. Co	21⅛	100 do b3	109⅜
100 Canton Co	47⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	29⅛
200 Pac. Mail	113⅜	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	85
200 do	113⅜	100 do b3	85
100 do b30	113⅜	500 Cleve. & Pitts	82⅞
500 N. Y. Central	124	1200 do	82
600 Erie	40¼	800 Cleve. & Tol.	100⅛
100 Erie Pf	59	100 do	100⅜
500 Hudson R.	124⅜	100 C., R. I. & Pac. b10	105⅝
500 Reading	96⅜	300 Chi. & N. W.	75⅛
200 do	96⅜	400 do	74¾
200 T., W. & W.	55	600 do	74¾
100 Mil. & St. P.	63¼	300 do	74¾
100 do s10	62¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	75½
100 do	62¾		75⅛
300 do	62¾	300	

MONDAY, Dec. 14—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,868,239
Increase in Specie	1,496,514
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	5,476,611
Decrease in Deposits	506,408
Decrease in Circulation	48,853

	Dec. 14, 1867.	Dec. 12, 1868.	Dec. 5, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,962,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	246,327,315	263,360,144	259,491,905
Gold and Gold Notes	14,886,848	19,140,778	17,644,264
Other L. Tend'r	54,954,808	54,015,865	59,492,476
Deposits	177,044,250	189,337,415	189,843,817
Circulation	34,118,911	34,205,906	34,254,759
In Sub-Tres'ry	105,652,607	91,091,980	88,482,011

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 5, 1868.	Dec. 12, '68.	Dec. 14, '67.
On deposits	$189,843,817	$189,337,415	$177,044,250
Circulation	34,254,759	34,205,906	34,118,911
Total	$224,098,576	$223,543,321	$211,163,161
25 ₱ cent. would be	$56,024,644	55,885,830	$52,790,790
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	77,136,740	73,156,643	69,841,156
Excess	$21,112,096	$17,271,813	$17,050,366

The Bank return reduces the lawful Money basis nearly four million of dollars. The present excess, over the required 25 ₱ cent. basis, is seventeen and a quarter millions, or about 7¾ ₱ cent. The Banks appear to have made their loss of Greenbacks entirely voluntary by increasing their Loans and Discounts, while the drain of Currency for the South and West was known to be going on, and which these facilities, if to the Country Banks, would be sure to promote. The recent change of order from the Treasury Department, which is esteemed a wise one, requiring the Collectors of Revenue to make their deposits primarily with the Sub-Treasuries throughout the country, tends to concentrate the funds of the Government in its New-York and other prominent Offices; chiefly at New-York, and it has also made necessary the transfer of Money to the Office here, for account of the National Banks of the interior, heretofore acting as depositories of revenue. This, however, will prove only a temporary inconvenience, as it is not the purpose of the Secretary, we believe, to let his New-York accumulation of Currency, above a reasonable working balance, remain long idle. He will make no further sales of Gold-bearing Stocks, and it is doubtful whether he will feel the need of further sales of Gold, although holding himself at liberty to avail of the higher price of Gold, should speculation or the demand for Europe materially advance it. The talk about the Treasury being reduced to a small Gold balance after the New Year, is about as well founded (but no better) as the same discussion, to promote a rise in the Gold Room, which was so freely indulged after the July Gold Interest, and the Alaska purchase were provided for. The Treasury will scarcely pay out $12,000,000 for Gold Interest in January, in excess of the Customs receipts of the month, and should no further sales of Gold be made, hence to the 1st of January, the balance then belonging to the Government will be within two or three millions of the balance on the 1st of December (inst.) viz.: $65,169,600, after providing for all outstanding Gold Notes. The Banks of New-York have at present under loan and discount $17,000,000 in excess of this time last year, on the same Capital. As noticed some time ago, on this point, we believe that some of them feel the necessity of banking closer on their deposits than heretofore, in order to keep up their dividends, as against the present heavy taxation and the amount of interest allowed upon Country Bank balances the year round, although frequently compelled to employ part of these balances through a cheap Money market, at the same rate of interest.

The price of Money through the week was quite uniform at 7 ₱ cent., as the rule, to the Brokers, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. During one or two days there were some signs of stringency, but on Saturday the market closed steady. The Public Funds mark a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the old and new 5-20s, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on the 10-40s. The Railways, an average decline of 2½ ₱ cent. on the Western Roads and on Reading and Hudson River. The intermediate fluctuations in New-York Central were about the same, though resulting in a quotation of 124½ ₱ cent., as against 124½ ₱ cent. on Saturday week. The North Carolina State Bonds are 2 ₱ cent. lower; other descriptions about steady, as compared with the previous week.

General Trade is dull in Dry Goods, and only moderate on other Merchandise. Thus far the December dullness is not quite so marked as last year, and the Customs revenue will prove somewhat larger. The Cotton Trade is assuming a new interest by the temporary falling off in receipts at the ports, and the estimates of the crop are being reduced, especially among what is known as the *Bull* interest here and at Liverpool in the great staple. On the other hand, *Bearish* sales for January, February and March delivery continue to be made below the current market. The Circular of Messrs. Easton, of Saturday, reports the week's receipts at 86,744 bales, as against 89,000 bales same week last year; whole receipts, 791,758, against 634,644 last crop-season—increase at New-Orleans and Galveston, 202,142 bales; falling off at Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, 88,513; gain at other points, 43,480 bales.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,006,500, against the total entries of $4,598,351 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,020,901 against $4,628,013 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $483,320, against $1,705,420 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,490,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,240 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,672.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	September	$22,373,838
February	20,402,462	October	19,439,928
March	25,219,380	Nov. 7	3,863,311
April	21,397,805	Nov. 14	3,594,524
May	21,673,684	Nov. 21	3,588,365
June	19,633,497	Nov. 28	3,327,494
July	25,861,215	Dec. 5	4,899,287
August	23,113,900	Dec. 12	3,006,540
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$236,647,517
Against same time 1867			243,024,694
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,377,177

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,848,327	September	$22,200,340
February	14,021,585	October	19,439,928
March	13,563,450	Nov. 4	3,121,997
April	14,739,210	Nov. 11	2,943,198
May	15,333,559	Nov. 18	3,775,898
June	11,308,909	Nov. 25	3,261,864
July	11,071,975	Dec. 2	4,269,207
August	13,327,188	Dec. 9	4,020,901
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$156,113,618
Against same time 1867			181,317,260
Decrease since Jan. 1			$25,203,642
Gold, Dec. 12, 1868			135⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 14, 1867			134⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	September	$1,954,723
February	4,343,829	October	1,608,759
March	3,694,912	Nov. 7	264,829
April	6,095,179	Nov. 14	252,050
May	15,936,231	Nov. 21	22,100
June	11,823,628	Nov. 28	842,105
July	10,584,568	Dec. 5	280,432
August	4,690,989	Dec. 12	283,390
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$69,902,445
Against same time 1867			46,980,395
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,922,050

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,196	September	2,847,643
April	3,797,430	October	971,725
May	4,302,666	November	1,192,913
June	3,944,906	Dec. 8	225,208
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$33,999,915
Against same time 1867			26,485,700
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,514,215

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,736,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,063,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,566,594	July	16,793,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
Dec. 5	1,306,000	Dec. 5	809,000
Dec. 12	1,490,000	Dec. 12	509,000
Total	$112,716,221	Total	$81,674,517
To date, 1867	114,216,410	To date, 1867	61,501,595

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Dec. 12, '67.
American Gold Coin	136⅛@135⅜	134⅛
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@110⅝	107⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜@110	107⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	105⅝@105⅜	100⅜
New-York Central	124½@127⅛@123½@124½	117
Erie	36½@40@38⅜@40⅜	72⅜
Rock Island	108@106⅜	9[illegible]
Michigan Southern	88⅛@85½	82⅛
Hudson River	128⅛@124@124⅜	132⅛
Northwestern	78⅜@75	58⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	111⅛@109⅜	99⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛@82	84⅜
Reading	98⅛@96½	94⅞
Northwestern Preferred	82½@76	67⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@29⅛	26
Pacific Mail	116⅛@113	123⅜
St. Paul Preferred	85½@81⅜	61⅞
St. Paul Common	65⅜@62⅛	42
Toledo and Wabash	56@55⅛	39

The Sales of Gold were steady through the day at 135⅝@135¾ ₱ cent., and late in the day 135⅝ ₱ cent. The market not strong, nor yet very weak; opinions being about equally divided as to the course of prices hence to the New Year; while the free supply of the Cash Gold and the interest paid to carry over balances are rather against the operators for the rise, independent of the large amount of Gold Interest to come out of the Treasury on the first of January. The rates of Interest to carry Gold are 5 @6 ₱ cent., as between the Brokers themselves, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loans from the Bankers, with Gold Certificates in pledge. The Banks gain $1,496,514 in Gold on the averages of the week, and lose $5,476,611 in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates. Of this last amount the South and West have taken the largest share, while the remainder has gone into the Sub-Treasury. The Treasury Office here, now holds about $18,000,000 in Greenback and National Bank Note Currency. The large Banks in correspondence with the interior Banks, are believed to have discounted the collection paper of the latter quite freely. The aggregate Loans and Discounts are up $3,868,239 from last Monday. The general line of Deposits $506,402 less than on the previous Statement, showing that more than the whole proceeds of the new Loans and Discounts have gone to the country, or into the Treasury for country account. The Treasury received during the week $1,490,000 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $509,000 for Gold Interest. The receipts of Gold and Gold and Silver bars from California are $225,208, and the shipments of Gold and Silver to Europe $483,320.

There was less demand for Money than on Thursday and Friday, though the rate was kept up to 7 ₱ cent. Before the Bank Statement in the Afternoon, the Public Funds were a fraction firmer than on Friday, but at the close of business the sellers of 5-20s were disposed to make contracts for next week at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the best sales of the morning. In the Railways the speculation was again weaker in the Western Roads, and also in Reading, while the movement in New-York Central was 124@123⅞@124@124⅛@123⅞ ₱ cent.

As usual on Saturday, no Boards were held at the Stock Exchange after 1 o'clock P. M. The following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street about 4 o'clock P. M. Exchange on London closed 109½@109¾ for 60 days, and 110¼ for short sight. Gold [illegible] week. In Erie the transactions were hig[illegible] on a reported demand from London:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	89	89⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	64¼	64
New-York Central	124⅛	124⅛
Erie Railway	39⅞	40⅛
Reading Railway	97	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106	106⅛
Northwest Common	75⅞	75
Northwest Preferred	77⅛	76
Michigan Southern	85⅜	85⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅜	109⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82⅛	82
Pacific Mail Company	113⅜	113
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	81⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅛	62⅞
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛	55⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	109⅞	5-20 coupon 1867	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅞	End. coup., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅞	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coupon '65 n. is.	110	6s Currency	99⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Indiana 5 ₱ c.	96
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	101¼	Tenn. 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	67¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	57⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	100	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	100	North Carolina 6s	63⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	100	N. C. 6s, new bonds	61
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	102	Missouri 6s	89⅜
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	102	Louisiana 6s	63⅝
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1860	102	California 7s	128
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	102	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	102	Rhode Island 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Continental	102
Merchants'	124	St. Nicholas	108
America	147	Marine	150
Phenix	108	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	138
State of New-York	111	Park	153
Commerce	124	Man. & Merchants'	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	117	Central National	110
Ocean	110	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	121	Fourth National	105⅛
Bank of N. America	119	Ninth National	112
Metropolitan	146	Tenth National	100
Shoe and Leather	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'n	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 1st M. ext.	101⅞	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	83	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	95
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	87	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97⅞
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅝
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	114⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	113⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77⅝
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	114⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90⅛
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $901,005 29; total payments, $378,958 30; balance, $91,091,980 21. The receipts include for Customs, $229,000; for Gold Notes, $202,000.

The Trustees of the National Trust Company have declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next. Transfer books closed after the 20th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, s. e. corner Cedar-st., 33.6x70	nom.
Lot No. 60, estate of Pell, 23x96.2	$15,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 90 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80	16,000
Orchard-place, w.s., 77.4 ft. n. of Stanton, 22.8x87.6	12,000
Plots Nos. 45, 46 and 53, Dyckman estate	11,300
Plots Nos. 102 and 163, Dyckman estate	6,200
3d-av., tract lots Nos. 1,203, 1,204 and 1,206	10,500
4th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x105.5	19,000
32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.8	10,000
34th-st., s. s., 208.7 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.11x98.9	9,000
56th-st., 100.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	17,000
56th-st., n. s., 9[illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	18,000
59th-st., s. s., 252 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	18,000
106th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x201.10	10,000
113th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.8x25	1,387
114th-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 1st-av., 128x100.10	1,600
123d-st., n. s. 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100 11x50	10,000
123d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100	9,000
123d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100	9,400
128th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	18,600
148th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Public Drive, 200x99.11	11,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 82d-st., 36.10x94	2,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 175x200x30x100x145	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 34th-st., 18.6x70	14,000
2d-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 28th-st., 25x72	22,000
11th-av., s. e. corner of 57th-st., 100x106.5	14,250

Leases Recorded.

Water-st., No. 233½, 3 years, per year	$1,500
50th-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 21 years, per year	500
81st-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, 3 years, per year	35
9th-av., No. 160, 3 years, per year	1,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	7	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,281	Malt, bushels	140
Flour, bags	166	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	3,255	Pork, bbls.	177
Cornmeal, bags	2,520	Cut Meats, pkgs.	323
Wheat, bushels	19,819	Lard, pkgs.	385
Corn, bushels	150	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,601
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	732
Oats bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been in request at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 594 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate business has been reported, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced a fraction, on a limited supply and active inquiry. Sales, since our last, 3,368 bales, including 1,377 bales to spinners, 708 bales to speculators, 1,188 bales to shippers, and 100 bales in transit. Also, 100 bales Middling for January delivery, at 24c.; and 200 bales Middling for December delivery, at 24½c. ₱ lb. Of the week's business, Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega write in their circular of this date, as follows: "Our market for the week has been firm, with fair sales, closing steady at ½c. ₱ lb. advance from the opening quotations of Saturday. There is a light amount of cotton offering, and Middlings are remarkably scarce on the market. The total sales for the week have been 18,915 bales, of which 6,750 bales were to spinners, 3,527 bales to speculators, 8,037 bales to exporters, and 601 bales in transit. Also sales of average Middlings are reported as follows: for February, 750 bales at 23½c., and 200 bales at 24c.; for March, 150 bales at 23½c.; also sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: for December, 200 bales at 23½c.; for January, 350 bales at 22½c. and 10 bales at 23c.; for February, 50 bales at 22½c. and 100 bales at 23c.; for March, 150 bales at 23½c. The exports from this Port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 7,167 bales; to London, 49 bales; to Havre, 1,969 bales; to Bremen, 1,540 bales; to Hamburg, 896 bales; total, 11,621 bales. The exports from all Ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 27,299 bales; to the Continent, 17,013 bales; total, 44,312 bales. The Dry Goods Market quiet but steady."

Closing Prices of Cotton, to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	22½	22½	22¾@23
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	23½	23½	23¾@24
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	24½	24½	24¾@25
Middling, ₱ lb.	25½	25½	25¾@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,240
Receipts last week	20,791
Receipts preceding week	21,863
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	236,005
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	617,917
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,928
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,486
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Tuesday	9,016
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	96,530
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	309,800
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,890
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	309,800

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	741,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	593,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	365,000
Exports, same time last year	278,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	230,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	248,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,295
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but has been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,800 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 05@$6 65; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 10@$7 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 60@$8 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 05@$6 65
Extra State	7 10@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 80@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 50@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $7@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been made of 375 bbls. at $6 35@$12, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more request at $4 65@$5 25 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 860 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active; Winter has advanced, while Spring has declined, materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 20@$2 25; Amber Michigan at $2 10; No. 1 Spring, Common, at $1 70; Mixed No. 1 and No. 2 Spring at $1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 63, and White California on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 14 for unsound and damp; $1 13@$1 16½ for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; and $1 05 @$1 12 for New White and Yellow, ₱ bushel. Western Rye dull at $1 49@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Of Barley, 5,000 bushels German were sold $2 30 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 2,100 bushels at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted cheaper, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 93,000 bushels at 76c.@79½c. for Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 79c., afloat; and 79½c. for State, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand and buoyant at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 27,078 hides; sales, 44,000 hides and 180 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, via Havre, 19 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Army, 22 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 2,800 Dry Corrientes, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Central American, 18@22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Port-au-Platt, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican, 24½ lbs., 25c., currency, as they run; 6,000 Dry Texas, 21@25 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 30 lbs., private terms; 5,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 300 Wet Salted California, 60 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., 13½c., currency; 500 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,300 City Slaughter, Ox, 70 lbs., part 13c., currency; 800 City Slaughter, Bulls, 90 lbs., 8½c., currency; 40 bales Calcutta Buff, 23 lbs., private terms; 400 bales Calcutta Buff, to arrive, 23 lbs., 13½c., gold, 40 bales Calcutta Buff, to arrive, at Boston, 13½c., gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 31,000, (same time last year, 113,500; year before, 65,000;) and 200 bales, as follows: 14,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 17,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 200 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at steady rates. Week's receipts, 43,000 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28c.@29½c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 50c.@77½c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and weak in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Linseed, and a light demand for other kinds, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 45; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@98c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 18½c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 32c.@35c. for refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale at unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Old Western Mess; $22 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, $25 37@$25 50 ₱ bbl. City Dressed Hogs are in limited demand chiefly at 11c. ₱ lb. Western continues quite nominal at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 130 packages at 12c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales 275 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in active demand at rising prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@16⅝c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for Prime City, and 16½c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,750 tierces Prime Steam, December, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in light demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at $26 50@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₱ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $30@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in fair request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	43	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	18½	@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SKINS—Have been in good demand. Deer have been most freely dealt in, the sales embracing 8,500 lbs. Para, 9,000 lbs. Honduras, and 6,000 lbs. Central American, within the range of our quotations: Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@46c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote also Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacao, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c., each.

SUGARS—Have been quiet but very firm. Sales have been reported of 315 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 86 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 53,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light request at $1 02@$1 03 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull, with 494 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 230 bales Cotton on private terms; 200 tierces Lard at 50s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 45s., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME, and THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Fisher, Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonsanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE GIANT OF PALESTINE. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DONNA DIANA. Leading character by Mme. Von Baerndorf.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL LAMP, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SEVERINI'S MORNING CONCERT. Commencing at 2½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOUR, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
OPENING OF THE NEW SKATING POND.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A conference has been held at Cadiz between representatives of the Provisional Government of Spain and the insurgent leaders in that city. Admiral TOPETE presided. The rebel demand to be represented in the Government was refused, and the conference amounted to nothing. The Government has proclaimed the port of Cadiz in a state of blockade.

Turkish troops are concentrating on the frontier of Thessaly, in anticipation of hostilities with Greece. Hopes are yet entertained, however, that a collision may be avoided. Every effort is being used to induce King GEORGE, of Greece, to accede to the demands of the Turkish Sultan, but he continues unyielding.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been released from prison, and has commenced suits against several persons for false imprisonment.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, we are in receipt of our Central and South American letters. Intelligence from the United States of Colombia sets forth the tranquillity of that country. A good deal of excitement prevails in Chili on account of the accusations preferred by Congress against the Supreme Court. The Bolivian Congress had indorsed a new Constitution. Earthquake shocks were still felt in Peru, and yellow fever had appeared in Pisaqua. An attempt to colonize the Atlantic shores of Honduras, by the importation of whites, negroes and coolies, was meeting with some success. The state of affairs in Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua was unchanged.

GENERAL.

Influential citizens in Havana have received telegrams from prominent Liberals and Cubans in Spain asserting that Gen. DULCE, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Cuba, goes to the island fully authorized to modify the duties, and to govern it on a liberal basis; and also to issue a general amnesty to all insurgents, upon their laying down their arms.

The season just closed has been more disastrous to the shipping on the Western waters than any previous one, and the aggregate accidents to and losses of vessels this year exceed those of any other by 341. During the season 255 vessels went ashore at various points—107 on Lake Michigan, 50 on Lake Hudson, 65 on Lake Erie, 27 on Lake Ontario and six on Lake Superior. There were altogether, during the same period, 89 vessels wrecked and wholly lost. An unusually large number of accidents occurred in the Straits of Mackinaw.

The steamship *Crescent*, of the Galveston line, was burned at her dock in New-Orleans on Friday night, together with a large amount of freight. An explosion occurred during the fire, which injured ten men severely—one of them fatally. The loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there was no insurance.

An important decision was rendered in the Supreme Court at Richmond, Va., by Judge UNDERWOOD, on Saturday. A woman named SALLY ANDERSON was brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus*, she having received the death sentence for the crime of arson. It was contended in her behalf that one of the Magistrates before whom she was tried was disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, he having been in the rebel service, and that consequently the Court which sentenced her was illegally constituted. The Judge sustained the plea, and released the prisoner. One hundred and fifty-nine convicts, now in prison, and who were tried by courts similarly constituted, will doubtless take advantage of this decision.

HENRY M. FLINT, whose letters during the war over the signature of "Druid" attracted much notice, died on Saturday, in Camden, N. J.

The RENO brothers and CHARLES ANDERSON, the four express robbers who were confined in the jail at New-Albany, Ind., were taken therefrom early on Saturday morning by a mob and immediately hanged. It is supposed that the mob came from Seymour, Ind., where two or three extensive express robberies have been committed, and that it included the same men who recently hanged three other men who had been concerned in the robberies. The "Seymour Regulators" have thus carried out their threats, and exterminated the gang of robbers who had so long infested their locality.

It is now reported that the number of lives lost by the recent disaster on the Ohio River was sixty-five, instead of eighty. Fifty-four bodies have been recovered. Under orders from the authorities at Washington, an investigation into the sad catastrophe is to be made.

A man named JACQUES, from New-York, and THOMAS MINER, from Baltimore, were drowned at Norfolk, Va., by the upsetting of a yawlboat in a gale, yesterday.

Recent advices from Port-au-Prince state that the schooner *E. A. De Hart*, Capt. GEORGE H. LOW, of Gloucester, Mass., from New-York, was captured by the man-of-war *Salnave*, while entering the harbor of St. Marcs, for having on board goods contraband of war. The cargo was partly sold for account of the Government. The acting Consul at Gonaives protested against the seizure, but was insulted for his pains. Some excitement has ensued in consequence, and a French and a British war vessel were to sail for Gonaives to protect foreign interests.

The detectives who have been in pursuit of JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County murderer, have returned to Troy, and have left the case in the hands of Western detectives, who, stimulated by the two rewards of $1,000 each, will make every effort to capture him. The children were brought home by the detectives. They did not know, until their return, that their mother was dead, but thought they were on the way to Olive to join her.

Deacon ANDREWS, the murderer of CORNELIUS HOLMES, was committed to the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday night, to serve out his term of twenty years imprisonment. His first twenty-four hours were passed in solitary confinement.

Mrs. ISABELLA G. FARRAR has been arrested at Laconia, N. H., and held to bail in $5,000, charged with having attempted to poison her husband. A young lady named ANN MOULTON, of Lowell, is charged with being an accomplice.

A sermon was preached at the Reformed Dutch Church, last evening, by Rev. Mr. DE WITT, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, the subject being "The Special Appeal of the Gospel to Young Men."

An article on new and most valuable improvements in the art of piano making, appears on our fifth page, which we commend to the perusal of our musical readers.

Last evening Prof. J. F. BOYNTON lectured on "The Bible, Religion and Science," in the Cooper Institute, before a small audience.

Cotton was in active request on Saturday at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Groceries in less demand. Freights dull, with 494 vessels of all classes in port.

The Whisky Tax—A Scheme to be Defeated.

It is understood that a scheme is on foot, the details of which are being matured in this City, Washington and elsewhere, to again raise the tax on distilled spirits to two dollars per gallon. It is given out that support in Congress is being quietly secured, and strong hopes of success are already entertained.

The matter, however, is to be kept as quiet as possible until after the holidays; the price of whisky is to be run down in the meantime to the lowest possible point, and extensively purchased by those in the ring. When a sufficiently large stock has been accumulated a bill is to be introduced in Congress increasing the tax, and hopes are entertained that it can be promptly passed.

The pretext for this step is, of course, to be the pressing necessities of the Treasury, and the assertion that, under the new law, a tax of two dollars per gallon can as easily be collected as a tax of sixty cents. A resolution will perhaps be introduced into Congress, calling on the Commissioner to report the total producing capacity of the distilleries in operation; and the reply is expected to furnish support for the bill. It is calculated that by this time the producing capacity of all the distilleries in the country will be not less than from 350,000 to 400,000 gallons daily; and as the law requires that every distiller must pay on at least 80 per cent. of his capacity, whether he produces it or not, figures will be made and paraded in the Press showing the immense revenue which may be expected under the new law, with the tax increased to two dollars per gallon. By this and kindred means, which the lobby so well know how to employ, it is supposed that the ring can muster votes enough, when added to and aided by the honest votes which will always be cast for a high tax on distilled spirits, to pass the bill through both Houses of Congress.

We desire, in advance, to denounce this movement as a mere *job*, designed, not to put money into the Treasury, but to fill the pockets of those engaged in the scheme.

The immediate effect of such legislation will be to increase, temporarily, the price of whisky, thereby enabling the holders of the stock, which will be accumulated for the purpose, and which it is intended shall not pay the increased tax, to sell out and reap large profits by the operation. The object is to reënact the first whisky legislation of Congress, by which a few members of Congress and their friends realized immense fortunes, and which was the beginning of the fearful corruption and demoralization which has since proved so disastrous in its consequences to the revenues and honor of the country.

The new law reducing the tax is working well, and under it we are receiving a larger revenue than we ever received under the law which it superseded, and which it is proposed to reënact.

The most the Government ever received in any one year, under the two dollar tax, was $29,000,000; while under the new law it is quite certain that the receipts will not fall below $40,000,000. Not only has it doubled our receipts from this source, but it quickly swept from existence the numerous and powerful combinations which formerly existed for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of the tax on whisky.

Under the new law we have thirty-five distilleries in the whole State of New-York in operation, while under the old law there were three hundred in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn alone. While the present tax is sufficiently high, if honestly collected, to yield a very large and important revenue—much larger than any we have ever yet received from this source, the price of whisky under it rules at a figure sufficiently low to render comparatively unprofitable, and thus to prevent, illicit distillation.

But if we again increase the tax to two dollars, while the price of whisky will advance temporarily and just long enough to serve the purposes of the schemers, it will soon fall so much below the tax and the cost of production, as to close every authorized distillery in the Union, while illicit distilleries will again spring into life, sufficient in number to supply the demands of the country. The revenues will again diminish, while corruption will become more widespread and universal than ever. The experience of the country on this point ought to be conclusive.

No member of Congress, who is a friend of the revenue and of official integrity, and who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the consequences of his action, will give this proposition the slightest consideration or support.

We do not mean to say that we may not at some time hereafter be able, under the operation of the present law and with the machinery which it provides, to collect a higher tax than *sixty-three* cents per gallon. We think it not unlikely that, under the new Administration, if it shall prove fortunate in its appointments for the revenue service, so that honest and efficient men shall take the places of the venal crew now occupying some of the most prominent and influential positions in the Department, and when these new officials shall have become familiar with their duties and skilled in performing them, we may be able to increase the tax and still enforce the law. But that time has not yet come. That cannot be done now. To increase the tax, as is proposed, at the present session of Congress, would necessarily surround its execution with all the difficulties attendant upon a change of Administration. The new law would go into effect just as a new set of officers are coming into power. With a new Secretary of the Treasury, a new Commissioner of Revenue, and at least *half* the revenue officers new men, without experience in the enforcement of the law, or familiarity with its details, great confusion and disorganization must at best attend the working of the Revenue Department. But to add to this so great a change in the tax as that proposed—to raise it from *sixty-three* cents to *two dollars*, is simply to increase enormously the temptations to fraud, and to put it in the power of selfish and unscrupulous men to mature and inaugurate a system of corruption and plunder, which it would take years to break up, if it could be broken up at all.

We regard this movement as at war with the best interests of the country,—as certain to diminish the revenues and to corrupt and demoralize the revenue service, still more completely than has been done already. Many honest men, in Congress and out of it, will doubtless be misled into favoring the scheme by the plea that no tax on distilled spirits can be too high,—that it is at best a baneful indulgence and ought to be heavily taxed. We admit this, *provided the tax can be collected*. Whisky ought to pay all the duty it can be made to pay. But all experience, and especially our own within the last few years, proves conclusively that a tax may be so high as to render its collection utterly impossible. The amount saved by evading the tax, at once furnishes the means of evading it and creates a fund of insurance against detection so large as to cover all the chances of punishment and all the costs of litigation, while it creates a temptation which even men of only ordinary honesty find it difficult to resist. And the statistics of the Revenue Department show clearly that, under present auspices, the whisky tax of *two dollars* a gallon is so high as to encounter all these objections. It never has been collected and it never can be without a radical change in our whole system of administration, aided and made familiar by time and experience.

One point is clear. If this scheme is to succeed and the tax is to be raised from sixty-three cents to two dollars, let the difference be imposed on the whisky that may be on hand when the law shall take effect. This would be a measure of simple justice and fair dealing, and will be absolutely essential to the practical operation of the law. The proposition so to amend the law will test the sincerity of its advocates; and, if we are not mistaken, suddenly diminish their numbers and their zeal.

The New Troubles in Europe.

The Cretan question and the Spanish question have acquired new interest. The serious attitude of the Turkish Government, in reference to the conduct of Greece in sustaining the Cretan rebellion, has been shown, not only by the *ultimatum* issued last week, which terminates to-day, but by the order to the Turkish Ambassador to leave Athens. Though the demands of Turkey are backed up by France and England, Greece has thus far refused to comply. There is no evidence that Greece has any direct promises of support from Russia. Both Russia and Austria would, doubtless, be more than willing to forward any complications that gave promise of bringing about the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Both of them look forward to great gains on their own account, in such an event. But there is no reason to believe that Russia would be willing to precipitate war at this time to accomplish her ends. The Greek Government may permit itself to drift into a war with Turkey, conscious that it is impossible to lose much, and hoping that something may turn up to bring about, not only the annexation of the island of Crete, but the enlargement of the boundaries of the Greek Kingdom on the main land. The deep sympathy of the Greek people with the Cretan struggle, is shown not merely by the large amount of supplies and munitions of war they have furnished to the revolutionary Cretans, but by the large number of volunteers that have gone over to the island, during the last two years, to take part in its liberation from the power of the Turk. All Christendom, in fact, must sympathize with the Christian struggle against Moslem authority, which has been so heroically sustained under the most adverse circumstances; and though that sympathy has been most forcibly expressed in Prussia and the United States, yet the revolutionists are conscious of a general support throughout Europe that would make itself felt to their advantage in case an opportunity were offered. It is in view of all these circumstances that Greece has taken her stand against the menaces of the Turks.

In Spain, the demonstrations of the Republicans are threatening the existence of the Provisional Government. Their most formidable attempt has been at Cadiz, where they have carried on hostilities for a week past, but we also hear of an expected rising in Barcelona, preparations for revolt in Arragon, and great agitation and alarm throughout the whole country. There never was a Liberal movement in any part of the world commenced more finely and hopefully than that against the Spanish Bourbons three months ago. But latterly there have been indications of bad management and intrigue; and with these have appeared signs of danger to the party of PRIM and SERRANO. It would be very painful to see the Liberal revolution terminate in anarchy and bloodshed, instead of the Liberal Constitutional Government which we have been led to expect. There has been no outside interference against Spain, and there is as yet no talk of French intervention. Doubtless NAPOLEON is watching every movement with keen interest, and doubtless he would like an opportunity to turn up, in which he might again show himself as the "arbiter of Europe," and do something to regain the prestige he has lost of late years. But probably foreseeing this, both Prussia and Austria have declared that Spain shall have the opportunity of constituting herself according to the will of her own people, without foreign interference; and this is a warning which must be regarded at this time, even by NAPOLEON.

When Greece and Turkey are threatening each other with a war which brings apprehension upon all Europe, it would be madness for NAPOLEON to interfere with Spain, in view of the attitude of the other Great Powers.

The Alaska Purchase Money.

An extract now in circulation from the Worcester *Spy*, (edited by Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, M. C.,) alleges that only $5,000,000 was received in Russia of the $7,200,000 Alaska purchase money. This the writer says leaves $2,290,000 to be accounted for, of which $300,000 greenbacks are supposed or reported to have been spent through RIGGS, of Washington, as retainers among the newspapers and newspaper correspondents at Washington and outside lobbyists. Another inference is left that the equivalent of nearly $2,000,000 in gold disappeared at Washington in some more mysterious manner, possibly among the writer's own colleagues of the Fortieth Congress!

Now, we happen to know that the starting point of this sensational story is unqualifiedly wrong. We will not use a stronger term because a recent remittance of a million sterling ($5,000,000) to St. Petersburg gave the above-named writer some show of groundwork for his assumptions. This remittance had nothing whatever to do with the Alaska purchase. It related to recent Russian railway negotiations in London. Two millions of the Alaska negotiation were advanced by BARINGS to the Russian Government last Spring, when it was supposed the appropriation might not be voted until the present (December) session of Congress. Early August the warrant of the Treasury for the whole sum of $7,200,000 was drawn to Baron STOEKEL, the Russian Minister at Washington, on the New-York Sub-Treasury, and the whole amount paid over in gold, on his order, to Messrs. S. G. & G. C. WARD, the New-York agents of the BARINGS. Whether $200,000 of the money was retained on this side or not by Baron STOEKEL, we are not able positively to say; but whatever was done in the premises by this distinguished and trusted Minister was assuredly under previous instructions, to the last dollar, from his own Government. We also believe the truth to be that the cost, directly and indirectly, of transmitting the money from New-York *via* London to St. Petersburg, including the commission and other terms for advancing $2,000,000, took a larger slice out of the $7,200,000 than all the "secret service" of negotiating and consummating the treaty, including the known liberality of Russia to her own diplomatic servants.

It was noted with some surprise, at the time, that in the remittance of at least $2,000,000 of this money, that it was made to cost nearly twenty thousand dollars more than it need to have done, by being shipped in Gold coin, much of it in small coin, half a million of which had to be sent back for reëxchange, in place of bills of exchange. The transaction created a sensation in the gold room, and a sudden advance in the price of gold, and if neither Messrs. WARD, the agents, nor Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., the correspondents of Messrs. BARING, who made up their remittances, failed to make money out of their certain knowledge of the effect of a peremptory order to send this sum in gold, irrespective of the current ruling of exchange, it was their own fault, or else because they were more scrupulous than their London principals probably were in measuring the cost to Russia of transmitting the whole seven millions by the cost of transmitting the two millions.

The Democratic Party and the National Debt.

The ease with which the Financial Minister of France recently raised a large sum at a low rate of interest, and the fact that the offers far exceeded the amount required, furnish a text for Democratic disquisitions on the cost incurred by our Government for similar accommodations. If a despotic Government in Europe, which may any day be shaken by a revolutionary outbreak, may obtain all the money it needs on the most favorable terms, why may not the United States Government do the same? This is the form into which the question is thrown, and the answer is invariably adverse to the credit and interests of this country.

Now, it is this system of warfare which is, in no small degree, the cause of the difficulties that impede the reduction in the interest on our national securities. There is no valid reason why, within a comparatively brief period after the resumption of specie payments, our Government may not expect to negotiate a five per cent. loan, to take the place of the six per cent. bonds at present in the market. The resources of the country, its marvelous growth and the greatness of its future, are all in its favor. No national debt in the world rests upon a foundation so solid as ours, estimating it simply in relation to the paying capacity of the Republic as compared with that of any Old-World monarchy. On the other hand, no Government in Europe is exposed to the systematic detraction and enmity which meet ours at every turn.

The French Government, for example, has its opponents, able and energetic. Its financial management is the theme of searching criticism. Its enormous expenditures are analyzed continually, and in a spirit unfavorable to the judgment of its functionaries. There, however, the opposition rests. While assailing the Government, it sacredly respects the public credit. Repudiation is neither advocated nor predicted. The Government faith is not assailed, nor is doubt cast upon the value of its securities. The opponents of NAPOLEON do not try to make partisan capital at the expense of the honor and welfare of the nation.

Our opposition pursues a widely different course. During the war, the Democrats did all that was possible to impair confidence in the credit of the Government, and they have steadfastly adhered to the same policy since. They contributed more than all else to the embarrassments which beset the Government. They assailed its currency and its bonds. They impugned the constitutionality of action from which the national credit could not be separated. The depreciation of greenbacks, and the consequent dearness of the loans, were in good part the result of the Democratic opposition, conducted as it was in the interest of the rebellion, and in hostility to the financial measures which its exigencies necessitated. Nor have these tactics been changed. They reappeared in the Presidential election, when the party openly identified itself with repudiation. Politicians who contributed to our financial difficulties have, therefore, no right to complain of a high rate of interest or of other burdens borne by the Government. They exerted themselves to render more favorable loans impossible, as they now exert themselves to prevent the substitution of easier terms.

Mr. MCCULLOCH'S attempt to discredit the greenbacks at the very time when the constitutionality of their issue engages the attention of the Supreme Court, and Mr. JOHNSON'S appeal to the fears of the bondholders as a set-off to the policy marked out for the Republican Party by the recent election, are circumstances which have no intelligible meaning except as moves in the Democratic game. The country has declared that the contract entered into with its creditors shall be fulfilled according to its spirit, and has assigned to Congress the duty of perfecting measures which depend for their efficacy upon the creditors themselves. To accomplish this purpose, it is essential that the last lingering suspicions be dispelled, and that the credit of the Government be established at home and abroad. The Democrats, however, desire to frustrate this policy, if possible, and the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, each in his way, come forward to help them. And the Democratic journals indorse their efforts, not, indeed, without some qualifications, and perhaps some exceptions, but generally in a manner that indicates how well the thing is understood. While sometimes deprecating Mr. MCCULLOCH'S attack upon the greenbacks, they are agreed that his opinions are correct; and while confessing that the President's proposition amounts to "repudiation, pure and simple," they uniformly suggest that it is no worse than the Republican policy of funding! The obvious falsity of the latter assertion renders it harmless, but the spirit that prompts it is evidence of the close relationship that still exists between the organs of Democratic opinion and the scheme of robbery of which Mr. JOHNSON is the latest disciple.

We suggest, then, that the Democrats withhold their crocodile tears when the heavy expenditure on account of interest is mentioned, and that before complaining of Republican management of the debt, they abandon the intrigues with which they now assail the nation's credit.

MINOR TOPICS.

We see that the whisky thieves who were indicted for their frauds on the revenue in the United States Courts of this City,—failing either to secure a further postponement of the trials or the dismissal of the officers who were to try them, have solved the difficulty by running away. This, of course, is equivalent to a confession of guilt; and as they had given bail only in $7,000 each, they make a handsome profit out of the whole transaction, since they keep all they had gained by their frauds and keep out of State Prison besides. Some of the more conspicuous of them will probably turn up as candidates for Commissioners of Internal Revenue, if Mr. ROLLINS reigns.

We don't know the object of CALEB CUSHING'S mission to Europe; but we can not get ready to believe he has gone to Madrid to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. It is not improbable, considering the present straits of the Spanish Government, considering their terrible want of money, and considering the rebellion against Spain that rages in Cuba itself, that the Provisional authorities would be willing to listen to propositions for parting with the island for a consideration of a hundred millions in gold, more or less. But the American people and the American Congress would neither sanction nor tolerate the consummation of any such scheme. We need all the gold we have ourselves, to pay our honest debts.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been liberated from his dungeon, and is now on his way to New-York. On his arrival here, he will immediately declare war against England.

There is some apprehension in financial circles as to the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. It is thought that Mr. MCCULLOCH'S statement on the subject, and his argument against its constitutionality, may be indicative of the character of this important judgment. No doubt such a decision would have a profound influence upon business and finances; but the exact nature of this influence can no more be forecast than the judgment of the Court. It has been suggested as possible that the decision of the Supreme Court may not be *absolute* in its terms, but may cover the main constitutional point by an exceptional proviso. For example, the decision might be, that Congress have the power to issue United States notes and make them a legal tender,—*provided* existing contracts be not thereby interfered with. Such a decision would obviate a good many difficulties,—though it would still leave opportunity for a deal of litigation.

If we are not mistaken, the contractor for cleaning the streets agrees to keep the *crossings* always in good condition, even after the heaviest falls of snow. In his controversy last Winter, Mr. WHITING admitted this obligation. We hope he is prepared to perform it this Winter. Nothing of the sort was done or attempted after the last snow-storm. The snow lay just as it fell, and when it melted no effort was made to clear the crossings of the slush and water which made them more impassible than the snow. We hope this is not to be an experience all through the Winter. It will cost comparatively little to have the crossings on Broadway and the other principal streets cleared of snow as soon as it falls; and that will remedy the whole difficulty. But whether it costs little or much, Mr. WHITING is paid for doing it, and it ought to be done. We are inclined to think that the whole system of cleaning the streets by contract is a disastrous failure, and that the business ought to be done by the proper City officer, and the cost paid out of the City treasury.

The repudiation proposition of the President's Message was telegraphed to London promptly on its appearance; but our securities held abroad have not at all been affected by it. The quotations from London at the end of last week were the same as at the beginning of the week. They know in Europe, as well as we know here, that the schemes and propositions of the President amount practically to nothing. It is understood there, as well as here, that all power lies with Congress. Hence it is important, not only that Congress do nothing foolish with regard to the finances, but that there be as few foolish propositions as possible brought forward for Congressional consideration. Gen. BUTLER'S scheme for taxing foreign bondholders would greatly damage our credit abroad, if he should be allowed to push it in his characteristic style.

Cannot some of the many organizations that have been formed to aid and relieve Union soldiers, do something for the many wounded among them who are really driven to virtual beggary? Turning hand-organs at street corners, peddling papers, almanacs and tracts in the street cars, are not what men who have been disabled in the service of the country ought to be compelled to resort to to get a living. As POLLARD, one of the most zealous and bitter of the Virginia rebels throughout the war, has been provided for in our Custom-house, it would seem not impossible that our Collector might do something for some of our Union soldiers.

The fact that none of the class of workingmen, that is, of the men who get their living by the daily labor of their hands, have been elected to Parliament, seems to be regarded by many persons as proof that the new Reform bill has failed to produce its natural and proper results. We see no such indication. It merely shows that in the benighted British mind, the idea still prevails that the task of government demands qualifications, culture and thoughtfulness for its proper performance. The English voters, even those just admitted to the suffrage under the new Reform bill, do not believe that statesmanship is to be extemporized, or that one man is just as well able as any other to make laws and carry on the affairs of Government. And they prefer to put the best men in office, rather than men of the working classes, who would not be likely to bring either education, experience or special fitness to the performance of public duties. Of course we have reformed all such absurd and undemocratic notions long ago; and probably the English will in time. We must not expect everything of them at once. Give them time and we fancy they will fall into as great mistakes as we do, and perhaps greater.

It seems to be the habit of clergymen of all denominations to marry any parties who apply to them for that purpose. They apparently never think it worth while to inquire into the circumstances of the case, or even to ask the parties themselves whether there is anything to render their marriage improper. We heard the other day of a young girl of sixteen, at school, going, during the intermission, with a worthless young fellow, to the Episcopal clergyman of the place, and asking him to marry them,—which he forthwith did. And the Court proceedings in a case here on Saturday show that three clergymen married a man to three wives in succession,—never taking the pains to discover whether he were already married or not! If this is not making themselves accessories to the crime of bigamy, we cannot imagine what would be. The law ought to make some provision for such cases. No clergyman or other person should be allowed to perform the marriage ceremony without some evidence that in so doing he is not committing a crime and plunging the families of the parties to the marriage, as well as the parties themselves, into the deepest distress. The business of marriage, as now conducted, is a mere mockery. Either the ceremony should be abolished entirely, or else it should be made to mean something and to carry with it some degree of responsibility for those by whom it is performed.

It is proposed to establish a training school for servants. What are the domestic establishments of the City now but training schools, where the pupils receive high wages, get them board and lodging, do as much damage as they like at the expense of their employers and quit when they please? They are not likely to leave these schools for others where they will have to support themselves and pay for their tuition. Every housekeeper is now a teacher in a free training school for servants.

The thieves and miscellaneous vagabonds who are confined in Virginia jails are to be released under a recent decision of Judge UNDERWOOD. He holds that the proceedings of any Court of which any officer, Judge or clerk, had held office under the Confederacy, are null and void. This lets loose about 159 convicts.

Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

The construction of this road by New-York capital is, we learn, being pushed with much vigor to a completion, the whole line having been placed under contract to be finished by 1st of October next. The distance from Macon to Brunswick is 187 miles, of which 60 miles of the road is built.

For the purpose of making available the harbor of Brunswick, the State of Georgia indorses the first mortgage bonds of this road for $10,000 a mile, as the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad will place Brunswick in railroad connection with the leading roads of the Southern States. Georgia has done well to foster an enterprise which will secure to the State the immense advantages of a seaport scarcely inferior to that of our own.

With the acknowledged advantages of the harbor of Brunswick, as compared with that of any other Southern city, the wonder is that it should so long have remained isolated from the interior of Georgia.

Situated at the central point of the great inland curve of the Southern Atlantic coast, Brunswick is nearer to the Mississippi River than any other port on the seaboard. The construction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad will bring Vicksburg within 600 miles of railroad travel of Brunswick, while the distance from Memphis to Brunswick will be but little more than half the distance between Memphis and New-York.

The people of Georgia look forward with much interest to the opening on the coast of a harbor which they claim is equal to the harbor of New-York, in respect of depth of water, ease of access, and uniform healthiness.

We are pleased to record any evidence of progress in the material interests of the South, and are gratified to perceive the restoration of confidence by Northern capitalists in Southern enterprises.

FINANCE.

The Argument of the Attorney-General on the Legal-tender Question.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

The reargument of the "legal-tender" cases was closed by Attorney-General EVARTS in the Supreme Court to-day. A dozen spectators, as many more lawyers and Court officials, formed the audience in whose presence this great argument was made, in, perhaps, the most important series of cases ever presented in this country for judicial decision. A stranger could not convince himself, if he made the effort, that a trial was here going on which might be so decided on the next opinion day, as to unsettle the whole business of the country, destroy all standards of value, place all debtors at the mercy of their creditors, and prostrate for a time, perhaps permanently, the credit of the Government, and all the commercial and financial interests of the nation. At all events he would not suppose that any such danger was impending, and as rumor has it, certain to come after a brief delay. Verily! Americans are the most hopeful and confiding people on the face of the earth.

Whatever the Court may do with these cases, one fact is beyond dispute. The legal department of the Government has performed its duty. There were reasons enough why the Secretary of the Treasury should not be willing to leave these cases to the direction of Mr. EVARTS' predecessor, who scarcely took pains to conceal his opinion, that he ought to be beaten in them; and it was certainly due to the authors of the financial policy of the war that whatever could be said in its favor should be said by its friends instead of its enemies. The cases have now been *argued*. If the Legal-tender act fails, it will not be the fault of the Government. The argument itself will satisfy the country and the friends of legal tender when it is made public, and it could have no higher praise.

Where the argument as a whole must be considered in order to feel its force, it is not easy to select any one part of it and show that it is more forcible than any other. But there was one point made in it which impressed all who heard it as unanswerable. Even the cold, impassible faces of the Judges could not conceal the effect which it produced as Mr. EVARTS, with the power of his inexorable logic, drove his conclusions through all opposing sophistries and prejudices, home to the seat of judgment. "All civilized Governments," said the Attorney-General, "in times of great national peril, have found and acknowledged the necessity of being masters of the subject of legal tender, and of controlling its operation between individuals. Their experience has shown that they must control it, or it would control them. The experience of our Government taught the same lesson. If it lacks the power to exercise this control, it lacks the power to defend itself and preserve its own existence!"

It warmed the heart of a Republican to hear the views of the Attorney-General on the subject of "Repudiation." "Legal-tender was an element, perhaps the most important element in the financial policy of the war. When adopted, it was believed to be an indispensable necessity, and although that wisdom is very wise which comes after the event, who, even now, should say it was *not* a necessity? The notes were issued, they were and always would be legal, valid obligations of the Government—they entitled the holder to receive so many *dollars—gold* and *silver* dollars from the Treasury—upon certain conditions they might be converted into the funded debt, and they were within certain limits a *legal tender!* All these elements were believed necessary to make them perform their mission in the work of raising funds to preserve the national life. Take one of them away and who shall say they would have done their work? Take one of them away and *pro tanto* you make the note less valuable—to that extent *you discredit a national obligation—you repudiate a national obligation!* If this path is entered upon it leads straight to repudiation! Declare legal tender unauthorized by the Constitution, and you declare that neither that instrument nor any of its amendments contains any prohibition against discrediting the national debt or repudiating its obligations."

I am no reporter, and do not profess to give Mr. EVARTS' language, although I use quotation marks. I am very sure I could not give his points with the force and pungency with which he presented them. But what I have written may serve to show that his argument had the true ring of patriotism and loyalty, and the country will be willing to trust to his known ability for the force of its presentation. The argument, I am glad to know, will be given to the public in full, and then it will take its place in legal history among the great forensic exhibitions of modern times.

What will be done with the cases is known only to the powers that decide. The Attorney-General, with all the confidence which his argument and a full belief in it inspires, declares that the Court will sustain the constitutionality of legal tender. Its opponents, who were full of confidence when the reargument commenced, have evidently had their hopes blasted, and their anticipations of a speedy decision in their favor destroyed. Outside, the impression is almost universal that the Court will never announce a decision against legal tender, so long as there is the slightest danger that it will produce any evil effects upon the business of the country. And why should they? The amount involved in these cases is trifling and insignificant. A delay in these decisions harms nobody. They might be put off until doomsday, and then struck from the docket like Jarndice and Jarndice, and nobody would be injured; while the consequences of announcing an adverse decision—well! I don't propose to enter upon that subject now!

The reasonable view of the subject is this: Notwithstanding all the rumors current during the last few weeks, no one knows or has any right to say that one of the Judges has formed any opinion on the subject. It is not probable that one of them has. Whatever may have been their impressions upon the former hearing, which it would be a misnomer to call an argument, there is no reason to suppose that their minds are so made up that they cannot change them, now that the argument is for the first time presented. Mr. EVARTS is probably right in his belief that "if some of the Judges doubted before, these doubts are probably now removed." As they are aware of the anxiety which pervades the world of business on the subject, they will be likely to remove that anxiety as soon as possible. We may therefore look, shortly after the holidays, for a decision which will put an end to all rumors and fears, and hold the Legal-tender act good enough for the crisis in which it was enacted—authorized by a Constitution which implies the existence in the Government of all the powers necessary to its own preservation. This decision the country has the right to expect, and I do not believe the expectation will be disappointed.

That the Court will announce any decision adverse to the act, nobody in his senses believes. That body is not so anxious to make new historical precedents. The case was not cited upon the argument, for it could not be found in which the highest judicial tribunal of a Government has ever pronounced against a policy adopted and acted upon in one of the crises of the national existence. The Court has given no evidence that it entertains such a purpose or such a desire. It will not close its eyes to the consequences. The present is not the time to unsettle commercial values, destroy public and private credit, and shake the continent with a financial revulsion. It is not an auspicious moment in which to put into the hands of reckless reformers an irresistible argument in favor of a reorganization of the Supreme Court, and enable them to call to their aid the entire loyalty, patriotism and financial resources of the nation. No! There will be no decision against the validity of "legal tenders!"

MURRAY.

EXPENSIVE COUNTY LITIGATION.—The county seems to be unfortunate in its legal business. According to the report made to the Board of Supervisors, the attorney employed to prosecute persons for not procuring licenses for the sale of liquor has managed to procure judgments aggregating in amount to some $20,000. This course seems to be pursued in lieu of that, once in practice, of prosecuting offenders criminally, which, as it did not create any or so large attorney fees, saved the county from expense. But of this large amount it results that not a dollar of the judgments has been collected. Such impecuniousness speaks illy of the character of citizens, or of the activity of those to whom the collection of the judgments was confided. It is now not pretended that more than $7,000 of the amount is collectable. And yet, to obtain these judgments, thus worthless, the county has to pay $4,500 for attorney fees.—*Albany Journal, Dec. 11.*

TELEGRAMS.

Prospects of Immediate Hostilities in Spain.

The Insurgents at Cadiz Refuse to Yield to the Government.

A Collision Between the Turkish and Grecian Troops Imminent.

SPAIN.

Conference Between Government Officers and the Insurgent Leaders at Cadiz—The Rebels Unyielding.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Dispatches from Madrid show that affairs in Spain are rapidly approaching a crisis. Admiral TOPETE has been dispatched to Cadiz to negotiate with the insurgents, but according to the latest reports has met with no success. An interview was held there between the leading rebels and the representatives of the Provisional Ministry, at which Admiral TOPETE was present. The rebels demanded a share in the Government, which was refused by TOPETE, who told them that, having so long submitted to a worse Government, they must momentarily obey the present one.

The proclamation of the Government declaring the port of Cadiz under blockade has been promulgated. A fleet consisting of two ironclads and transports, with 3,000 troops, will sail on the 15th instant for Cuba.

GREECE.

The Prospect for Hostilities Between Turkey and Greece—Troops Concentrating on the Frontier.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Hopes are entertained in Paris that a collision between Turkey and Greece may be avoided. The Turkish Government, however, is making every preparation for hostilities, and Turkish troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Thessaly.

Dispatches from Athens assert that the Greek Government will yield nothing.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the King of Denmark and the Prince of Wales have written a joint note to King GEORGE, of Greece, urging him to concede the demands of the Sublime Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of Mr. Train at Cork.

CORK, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Mr. TRAIN, on the evening previous to his departure from Queenstown on the steamer *Australasian* for America, addressed a large and enthusiastic public meeting in this city.

LYNCH LAW.

Three More of the Indiana Express Mob Hung by the Regulators.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 12.

A Vigilance Committee, said to hail from Seymour, Ind., arrived at New-Albany at 11 o'clock last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning proceeded to the Floyd County Jail and demanded admission, which was refused by the jailor, who was, however, soon overpowered and bound. The watchman was then compelled to open the cells of the notorious express robbers, JOHN, FRANK and SIMON RENO, and CHARLES ANDERSON, who were immediately seized upon and all four of them hung. FRANK RENO fought desperately for his life.

All the telegraph wires on the line of the Jeffersonville Railroad were found connected together and communicating with the ground about one-half mile north of Seymour. It is supposed to have been done by the Seymour Regulators before going to New-Albany.

Another Account of the Lynching—Desperate Struggle of the Victims.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Additional particulars of the tragedy at New-Albany have been received. About 3 o'clock this morning LUTHER WHITTEN, one of the outside guards of the jail, was met at the entrance by a party of men, who presented pistols to him, demanding his silence or death. WHITTEN shouted, however, but was seized, knocked down and informed that if he shouted again he should die. By this time the jail-office was filled with men searching for the keys. Sheriff FULLENLOVE, understanding the situation, came down from his sleeping apartment, and gained the door leading to the grounds on the west side of the jail. Here he met a force armed with pistols, which were directed at him. He exclaimed: "Gentlemen, don't shoot me; I am the Sheriff." But one of the band fired a shot, which took effect in the Sheriff's right arm, inflicting a serious and painful wound. The keys were demanded, but he positively refused to surrender them. About a dozen of the band then entered FULLENLOVE's room, where his wife lay in bed, and demanded the jail keys of her, but she refused to surrender them. They succeeded in finding them, however, concealed in a drawer. THOMAS MATHEWS, one of the inside guards, was then compelled to open the cells of the men whom the mob had determined to hang. FRANK and WILLIAM RENO were the first victims. They were dragged out and hung along side of each other on the same pillar. SIMON RENO was then brought out, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two of them down before he was overpowered and left suspended between the ceiling and the floor.

CHARLES ANDERSON, who was the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying; but this request was refused, and he was hung at the southwest corner of the jail.

After a further threat to kill the Sheriff, the mob proceeded to the train, carrying with them the jail keys.

Armed men stood guard to prevent any alarm from being given. At 4 o'clock the train, with the entire party, consisting of from seventy-five to one hundred men, started off. They came well armed and equipped for the work. They intended to hang a man named CLARK, the murderer of GEORGE TILL, but they concluded not to do so, fearing to remain any longer.

The band came from Seymour, Ind., in a car by themselves, which was attached to the regular train.

CHARLES ANDERSON and FRANK RENO were surrendered by the Canadian authorities upon the solemn pledge of the United States Government that they should have a fair trial, and, if found innocent, be returned to Canada.

ARMY REUNION.

Great Preparation for the Festival in Chicago—The Order of Business.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The local Committees are very busy in their preparations for the great Army Reunion which takes place here Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Present indications show that nearly two thousand officers of the four armies will be present to take part in the festivities. This number will be nearly proportionately divided between the four armies. The Army of the Tennessee will make their headquarters at the Tremont House, the Army of the Cumberland and Georgia at the Sherman House, and the Army of the Ohio at the Briggs House. During Tuesday the different armies will hold separate business meetings, and for this purpose the Army of the Tennessee will occupy Crosby's Music Hall. The Army of the Cumberland will convene at McVicker's Theatre. The Army of the Ohio will hold its meetings in Caledonia Hall, in Metropolitan Block. The Army of Georgia is not yet thoroughly organized, and they will probably meet with the Army of the Cumberland until their own organization is perfected. On Tuesday the grand reunion of all the armies will take place in the Opera House. The programme for the occasion is as follows:

Order of exercise at Crosby's Opera House on the evening of the 15th, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS presiding:

Reveille, by the Drum Corps; "Address of Welcome," by Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman; Song, by the Glee Club; Oration, "The Army of Tennessee," by Gen. W. W. Belknap; Music, by the Band, "Guard Mount;" Oration, "The Army of the Cumberland," by Gen. Charles Craft; Drum Solo, "The Battle of Stone River;" Oration, "The Army of the Ohio," by Gen. Jacob D. Cox; Song, by the Glee Club, "The Star Spangled Banner;" Oration, "The Army of Georgia," by Gen. Wm. Coggswell; Song, by the Glee Club, "Sherman's March Through Georgia;" Retreat, by the Band; Taps, by the Drum Corps.

The Committee on Railroads has received information that the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Erie Railroads had repudiated their agreement to issue excursion tickets to those attending the reunion.

The valuable stable of STEPHEN HASSELL, on the corner of Chicago-avenue and Second-street, was burned this morning together, with four fine horses, several head of cattle and two or three fine carriages.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Publication of the Sixteenth Number—Interesting Contents.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has published the sixteenth number of the "Roll of Honor," prepared in the cemeterial branch of his office, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. PERRY. It contains alphabetical lists of the soldiers who entered at Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea and Worcester, in Massachusetts; Buffalo, Chautauqua, Cypress Hills, Fort Niagara, Lockport, Lodi, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks and Rochester, in New-York; Gettysburg, Morrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Tamaqua and Upton, in Pennsylvania; Brattleboro and Montpelier, in Vermont; and City Point, Danville, Glendale, Richmond and Yorktown, in Virginia. The lists contain 20,500 names. The proportion of names known is less than one-half, or about 25 per cent. less than that which generally holds good throughout the country, which is thought to be about two-thirds known and one-third unknown. This volume of the "Roll of Honor" increases the total number of graves now recorded in printed form to about 150,000. Of the occupants of these graves the names of about 100,000 appear as known, leaving about 55,000 as yet unknown. Many of these unknown remains were doubtless marked by their friends or comrades at the time of their burial, and records of the names of many others were doubtless made at the time where buried in groups or from hospitals, and may have been preserved in connection with plans or schedules of the position of the graves by the intimate friends of the dead, the officers in command of the burial squads, or the surgeons in charge of field hospitals. It is desirable that all persons who may have such records in their possession, should know that it is the wish of the Quartermaster's Department to recover and make use of all such means of identification, that the lists of plans may be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, free of postage, and that when they are received immediate steps will be taken to establish the identity of remains, to inclose and properly decorate the graves, and to have the name and place recorded in printed form. It is supposed there yet remains to be printed the records of about 150,000 graves of deceased soldiers and prisoners of war belonging to the Union armies, making an aggregate 305,000 graves; and that of this whole number the names of 100,000 of the occupants will not at present, if ever, be recovered. The whole number of soldiers who have fallen in the ranks of the Union armies for the suppression of the rebellion is supposed to be about 355,000, exceeding the number of recognized graves by 50,000. This number of men whose graves are not recognized as in existence, either as known or unknown, is supposed to be made up, approximately, as follows: Killed in battle and never buried, 25,000; drowned, 5,000; graves in remote localities and not yet found, 15,000; graves covered by deposits of gravel and sand made by the Mississippi and its tributaries in floods, 2,000; graves carried away by the caving in of the banks of the same, 3,000, making a total of 50,000. The number of those who died at their homes after being mustered out from wounds or disease contracted while in the service is not embraced in any of the above enumerations. The lists to be printed in the future will contain the names of most of the soldiers buried in the States of West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Territories, and of such portions of those buried in the States of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Tennessee, as have not heretofore been printed. Statements are also published of the disposition of some of the bodies of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war whose remains have been removed to the national cemeteries in the Southern and Western States.

Fire in San Francisco—Successful Tin Mining—Markets and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Dec. 12.

The woodenware factory of ELAM & HOWE, and the sash and blind factory of DOE BROS., on the corner of Main and Mission streets, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $30,000.

Ore from the Ternescal tin mines, in San Diego County, Cal., has been successfully worked. Mercantile tin, weighing eighty-five pounds to the ton, has been produced in this city. A considerable quantity of ore has already been taken out, and will be sent here for working.

Sailed—Ships *Panama*, for Liverpool, and *Windward*, for Hong Kong.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 85. Legal tenders, 73¾.

Mining Stocks—Alpha, $42; Belcher, $191; Bullion, $18; Chollar, $161; Confidence, $40; Crown Point, $51; Empire Mill, $112; Gould & Curry, $103; Hale & Norcross, $79; Imperial, $111; Kentuck, $243; Ophir, $40; Overman, $49; Savage, $73; Sierra Nevada, $16; Yellow Jacket, $1,339.

The Alpha Mining Company have levied an assessment of $50 a share, delinquent Jan. 6. The Bullion Company have levied an assessment of $10 a share.

Escape of Prisoners from Jail in Kansas—Railroad Excursion.

KANSAS CITY, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Five prisoners escaped from the County Jail, at Independence, at an early hour this morning by sawing a hole through the roof. Two of the prisoners were indicted for murder, two for larceny and one for counterfeiting.

An excursion party, composed of the Mayor and City Council, the officers of the road, and several most prominent citizens and Commissioners HOYT and JOHNSON, of Kansas, went over the first twenty miles of Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad yesterday for the purpose of inspecting it. Three of the Examining Commissioners being, delayed on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, were not present, and acceptance of the section will be deferred till some time this week.

A Case Against a St. Louis Bank Teller Dismissed—A Female Law Student.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 13.

The case of the Union Savings Association against JOHN J. EDWARDS and his securities, for an alleged deficit of $14,000 in the accounts of EDWARDS while he was teller of the Bank, was decided yesterday, in the Circuit Court, in favor of the defendant.

The saddle and harness manufactory of IRA STANEBURY & Co. was damaged by fire to-day to the amount of about $10,000; fully insured.

The Law School of the Washington University, in this city, admitted a young lady as a student by the unanimous vote of the Faculty.

Gen. Grant and other Prominent Officers on their Way to Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 13.

Gen. Grant, with Gens. Dent and Parker, and Col. Leet, of his staff, Gens. Thomas, Schofield, McDowell, Logan, Terry, Stoneman, Barry, Hartruf, Ingalls, and Harteil, Cols. Hough, Schofield, Campbell, and Treat left at 2 o'clock to-day for Chicago to attend the Army Reunion.

Deacon Andrews, the Murderer of Cornelius Holmes, Committed to Jail.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 13.

ANDREWS was consigned to the State Prison last night for 20 years, for the murder of HOLMES. He commences with 24 hours of solitary confinement. He appears to be in good spirits.

Two Women Charged with an Attempt to Poison.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, Dec. 13.

ISABELLA B. FARRAR has been placed under bail of $5,000, charged with an attempt to poison her husband, GEORGE L. FARRAR, at Laconia. Miss ANN MOULTON, of Lowell, is also under arrest as an accomplice.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The hardware store of HERSENGER & BRITTAIN, No. 504 Commerce-street, was burned to-day. The store and contents are a total loss; insurance not ascertained.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—A fire occurred this morning in Mill-street, which destroyed ten frame houses. The estimated loss is $10,000, which is covered by insurance. Judge GHOLSON, of Petersburg, a member of the firm of GHOLSON, WALKER & Co., of Liverpool, was found dead in his bed this morning.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 13.—A fire occurred at this place on Saturday evening, which destroyed the Town Hall and two barns, and damaged some of the surrounding dwelling-houses. Two other buildings, at some distance from each other, were discovered to be on fire at the same moment. The fires were the work of incendiaries. The loss is about $19,000; partially covered by insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13.—Hon. JAMES B. BLACK was unanimously renominated for Mayor, last evening, by the Republican Convention. EDWARD KENDALL, of the First Ward; THOMAS HARRINGTON, of the Third Ward; E. C. CLEVELAND, of the Fifth Ward, and E. T. MARBLE, of the Seventh Ward, were nominated for Aldermen.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Capt. EDWIN FERRILL, who led the raiding party against Shelbyville about two years ago, died of his wounds to-day.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen Nov. 28 and Southampton Dec. 1, reached this port yesterday, with full English and Continental mails.

On Nov. 27 the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police of the Seine gave its judgment in the case of the journalists prosecuted for "internal manœuvres," in publishing lists of subscriptions for erecting a monument to BAUDIN. M. DELESCLUZE, editor of the *Réveil*, was sentenced to a fine of 2,000 francs, six months' imprisonment, and deprivation of his civil rights; M. PEYRAT, editor of the *Avenir National*, and M. DURET, editor of the *Tribune*, to a fine of 2,000 francs. These sentences will be amalgamated with those passed upon them on the 14th inst. M. HEBRARD, editor of the *Temps*, and M. WEISS, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, were sentenced to a fine of 1,000 francs.

The execution of MONTI and TOGNETTI, by order of the Pope, had produced in Paris a universal feeling of reprobation, and was considered, says the London *Star*, a strange proceeding on the part of him who represents himself as being Christ's vicar on earth. CHEVALIER BANZI, member of the Institut Historique de France, and who never loses an opportunity of raising his voice in defence of political victims, was about to publish a pamphlet entitled "Lettres à Pie IX.," pointing out the scandal of this ignominious sentence.

A bulletin from Brussels respecting the health of the Prince Royal states that several serious symptoms have diminished, and that the general state of health of His Royal Highness is more satisfactory.

The manifestation organized by the Republican Party passed off very quietly on Nov. 29. There were about 50,000 lookers-on present, but only 12,000 persons actually took part in the demonstration. The Provisional Government, certain that public order would not be disturbed during the meeting, did not take any measures of precaution. The Republicans who took part in the demonstration, assembled in the Square of the Second of May, and proceeded thence to America-square. On arriving in front of the Royal Palace, Señor CASTELAR said, "Let us swear that no King shall ever again enter this Palace!" The procession subsequently returned to the square from whence it started, and Señors ORENSE, CASTELAR and two others addressed the crowd, amid shouts of "Long live the Republic!" The assemblage then dispersed.

The results of the international conference for preventing the use of certain explosive missiles in war have been made public. It is decided that the Powers which sign the convention shall relinquish, both in sea and land warfare, the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes and filled with inflammable matter. This obligation is not binding upon any of the contracting Powers when at war with a State which has not signed the Convention. The Prussian plenipotentiary proposed that the question should be reopened for a more extended discussion, but this proposition was rejected. The protocol embracing the decisions of the Conference is signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Sweden and Persia.

The Roumanian Chambers were opened Nov. 27, by Prince CHARLES in person. In his speech from the throne, his Highness said that the internal state of the country, and also the relations with foreign Powers were most satisfactory. The condition of the finances also was flourishing, and the time was now past when constant recourse to loans was necessary. In reference to foreign politics his Highness said that both the Treaty of Paris and also the peculiar situation of the country made the strictest neutrality a duty which the Government would always fulfill. As a result of the good understanding existing at present with foreign countries, conventions are mentioned which have been concluded with Austria and Russia, and, as regards the abolition of the consular jurisdiction, negotiations have already been commenced with Russia to that effect. The Prince also expressed a hope that other Powers would, by the adoption of a similar course of action, give equal proofs of their good-will to Roumania.

Capt. MICKLENBRIGHT, of the bark *Scout*, which twelve days ago arrived at Swansea from the West Coast of South America, reports that on the 12th of September, the wind blowing fresh from the north-east, barometer 39, thermometer dropped to 42, fell in with several large icebergs in latitude 57 south, longitude 78 west. From that position to latitude 54 south, longitude 61 west, the ship passed through upward of 200 large icebergs, some from 300 to 600 feet high, and of great length. The winds in general were from northeast with dense fogs, which rendered the navigation of the vessel extremely difficult and dangerous. The thermometer was down to 38 and 40, the barometer ranging from 29.30 to 29.40. On the 25th of September, in latitude 50 south, longitude 38 west, barometer 30.25, the thermometer fell to 36 in passing through the ice. This day Capt. MICKLENBRIGHT sailed close by two immense icebergs of enormous height, and from five to six miles in length.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$91,214 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday, with the coin indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Moretz Meyer	$27,864	McKesson & Robbins	$405
Wells, Fargo & Co.	42,883		
Fred. Probst & Co.	20,06[illegible]		
Total	$90,8[illegible]9	Grand total	$91,214

Affairs in the United States of Colombia—A General Amnesty and its Significance—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Bolivia, Peru and the Central American States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

We have no local news of much importance. The State is quiet, but the people in the interior are sullen and discontented, and would recommence the war with our Dictator, CORREOSO, at once, had they the means. Some predict a season of peace on account of the exhaustion of the Conservatives of the interior and the supineness of their friends here. But where so many elements and interests combine for disorder, and where so little patriotism exists, he would be a bold prophet who would count upon six months of tranquillity in the "sovereign State of Panama."

President or Dictator CORREOSO has issued a decree of "general amnesty," which is not at all general in its specifications, to those engaged in opposing him in the late struggle. He excludes from the benefits of this amnesty twenty individuals, who are expelled from the country. The others, who are "nobodies," are pardoned, "with the sole condition that they be held according to law," for the expenses of the war. This amnesty he calls "conciliatory and tolerant." Considering that the defeated party were fighting to maintain the laws and the Constitution, under which they elected their leader as President, the great generosity of Señor CORREOSO will be duly appreciated by the exiles and by those made to pay for the strife.

The river is now lower and the railroad track free from water. The dry season has set in, and, as usual at its commencement, the city is somewhat unhealthy. Several cases of small-pox have been left here by the steamers from San Francisco and Southampton *via* the West Indies; and those cases would cause the decimation of our whole population if left to the authorities; but through private charity we have a couple of small hospitals, where the patients have been placed and cared for, and it is hoped will be kept from communicating the disease.

Señor MANUEL M. MOSQUERA, brother of Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President, has returned to the Isthmus after an absence of thirty years. He has lately filled the office of Minister of Colombia in England.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama and the gunboat *Yantic* at Aspinwall.

News from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, has been received up to the 17th of November. Affairs remain unsettled at the capital, and anarchy reigned in several States of the Republic. *La Rensa*, of Bogota, says: "The political situation remains unchanged. Fear of war, recruiting, lack of confidence, paralyzation of industry, misery."

The prisoners taken by President GUTIERREZ in Bogota on the 10th of October, and who, the Supreme Court says, did no wrong, are still held and threatened with death if they attempt to escape, or if any attack be made on the guard.

South American Countries.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

By the arrival of the British steamer *Paita*, we have dates from Santiago de Chili to the 17th of November.

CHILI.

The excitement growing out of the accusations preferred by Congress against the Supreme Court is increasing in intensity. The Deputies decided, by 35 to 32, that the voting should be done publicly; but on reconsideration the motion was lost on the pretext of informality, by 36 against 32 in favor. The proposition of accusation was then accepted by 42 to 26. The main object of the accusation appears to be to convict Señor MONTT, who is obnoxious to the majority of Congress. Some disturbances in the streets of Santiago have resulted from this quarrel. Two hundred persons, chiefly members of the Bar, who went in a procession to compliment Señor MONTT, were hooted at by the enemies of the latter, and a fight afterward took place, which was finally controlled by the Police. Many expect a revolution to grow out of this quarrel.

On the 13th, Señor ERRAZURIS, the Minister of War, retired, and was succeeded by Don MIGUEL L. AMUNATEGUI, as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

BOLIVIA.

The President has published a proclamation, in which he says the new Constitution has been sanctioned by Congress, and will be in force from the 1st of November. He says he has "no other ambition than to see Bolivia free and happy." But his acts do not tally well with his words, as a despotism, pure and simple, now prevails throughout the Republic.

PERU.

Dates from Peru are to the 27th of November. The new Vice-President of Peru, it is alleged, is ambitious to be President, and is endeavoring to incite the people to a new revolution. The Government is, however, watchful, and President BALTA threatens to shoot the first conspirator he can lay his hands on.

Earthquakes are still of frequent occurrence in various parts of Peru, but of late have done little or damage. Yellow fever has appeared in Pisaqua, and in many other places in the south of Peru, while small-pox has broken out in Callao and Lima.

Money continues to pour into Peru and Eucador from Europe, principally for the sufferers by the great earthquake.

A Commissioner goes to the United States by this steamer to purchase monitors.

The time for the meeting of Congress has been prorogued fifty days.

The construction of the railroad from the coast is progressing rapidly. Six thousand laborers are employed.

Central American Countries.

We have dates to the middle of November from Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, and to the 22d and 24th from Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

HONDURAS.

A plan to colonize the Atlantic shores of Honduras, by the importation of whites, negroes and coolies from Cuba, is in successful operation, several families and their dependents having already arrived and taken lands. A company in Havana has also been formed to transport these emigrants by steam, and to trade on the Atlantic ports, making Aspinwall the terminus of the route. The State is somewhat disturbed by political troubles, but it is hoped that peace will be preserved.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic is quiet, and the people are prosperous. Many foreigners are buying lands for the cultivation of coffee. The Government is turning its attention to the making of new roads, to facilitate trade between the interior and coast towns.

SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA.

In Salvador the coming election for President is freely discussed. No doubt DUENOS, the present President, will be elected. From Nicaragua we have nothing new.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

After a long absence from the stage, Mr. LESTER WALLACK makes his *rentrée* to-night on the scene of his many and brilliant triumphs. The pieces selected for the occasion are of the light and cheery character so well suited to display Mr. WALLACK's admirable powers; they are "Two Can Play at That Game," and the "Follies of a Night." The theatre will of course be crowded to its greatest capacity.

STEINWAY HALL.

Signor SEVERINI, the well-known tenor, will give the first of a series of *matinées* at this handsome establishment to-day. He will be assisted by first-rate talent, and the programme is unusually interesting.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Harmonic Society is preparing to give "The Messiah" on Christmas night. Miss JULIA E. HOUSTON, of Boston; Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. WILLAIM H. BECKETT, will be the artistes.

WORDS OF THE WEEK.

There are few hopeful features in the bills of the play for the current week.

Besides the announcement of Mr. WALLACK's return to public view at his own theatre, absolutely nothing that promises intellectual refreshment is offered.

The play-goer who simply asks recreation will find it either at the Olympic Theatre, where "Humpty Dumpty" is to be played for the forty-seventh week; or at Niblo's, where "After Dark" begins its fifth week; or at Wood's Museum, where "Ixion" continues lively; or at the Broadway Theatre, where BARNEY WILLIAMS gives one "Emerald Ring" on his stage, and five hundred at his door every night; or at the Bowery, where the newsboys' idol, Miss FANNY HERRING, is to be seen as *Aladdin*; or, finally, at the New-York Circus, where graceful equestrianism, perilous gymnastics and amusing dogs and donkeys make the evenings pleasant.

The WORRELL sisters return to their New-York Theatre, this evening, and produce a version, by Mr. B. BAKER, of "Barbe Bleu."

The holiday programme for Wood's Museum has been changed; instead of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," a burlesque on "Ernani" is to be done, and Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and troupe will appear in it.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN is to make her first appearance this season in New-York, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, and will then deliver her new lecture about "Paris, the City of Luxury."

The new place of amusement which Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER are constructing in the Democratic headquarters, Fourteenth-street, is to be called "The Tammany."

BRIEF NOTES.

San Francisco has a velocipede.

Ohio has a law permitting criminals to testify in their own behalf.

Forty-two thousand persons have gazed down upon Boston Common from the cupola of the Massachusetts State House during the past six months.

WALTER BROWN and JOHN WEAVER are to have a rowing match on the Ohio River this week. The racing is to be done in ordinary skiffs.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has been chosen Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Georgia.

A physician in Florida just saved the life of a lady patient, to whose assistance he was called forty minutes after she had, by mistake, taken two grains of strychnine. He says the cure was the result of an experiment made by him when he considered the case hopeless.

The poor of Boston are suffering more than usual this season, owing to the scarcity of work for men and women. Unfortunately, Boston is not peculiar in this respect.

The Acting Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York has called a Special Convention, to be held in St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, for the purpose of electing a Bishop.

A Canadian, who wished to marry a young girl, promised her that his wife and two children should not be an obstacle to their union. He soon after killed them all, and the girl is now the chief witness against him.

Some Cincinnati brewers are importing barley direct from Germany, and report that it weighs eight pounds more on the bushel than the American grain.

The Artesian well at the St. Louis County Insane Asylum is nearly 3,500 feet deep. It is already the deepest in the world, but it is to go 500 feet deeper.

The Union National Bank, of Brunswick, Me., finds its cash short $6,415 32, and suits have been instituted by it against the bondsmen of a former Cashier.

Writers in the Cincinnati papers insist that the number of lives lost by the recent steamboat disaster on the Ohio River is at least one hundred.

A Boston young lady has sued a man recently married, for alleged breach of promise, after thirteen years' engagement, her damages being stated at $8,000. The defendant pleads that they were not suited to each other, that he is poor, and that the plaintiff has not lost either money, virtue, friends or reputation. Also, that she thought it wicked to go to the theatre, that she had too extravagant ideas of living, and that they mutually agreed to separate.

San Francisco has suffered seriously during the past six months from the fatal effects of small-pox, and there is a steadily increasing mortality from this cause. Yet many of the citizens obstinately refuse to be vaccinated, although physicians have been appointed in every ward to attend to it. One of the local papers indulges in the hope that when all those who have obstinately refused to be vaccinated have died off, the city will have reasonable immunity from the scourge.

The Elm-place Congregational Church—Farewell Sermon of Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett.

Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, preached his farewell sermon last evening to a very large and attentive congregation, the reverend gentlemen having accepted a call from the congregation of Plymouth Church, Chicago. After the usual introductory services, Mr. BARTLETT announced his text from II. Corinthians, thirteenth chapter and eleventh verse: "Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." He said that ten Autumns ago he preached his inaugural sermon in the little building in the rear of this room, and to-night, in the midst of emotions as sad as the season is bleak, he was to utter his valedictory, the last word of a discourse a decade long, and to take the last step of a walk which had been openly in their midst.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to give a sketch of the history of the church of which he had been so long pastor, the many vicissitudes which the Church and the nation had gone through in those ten years, and closed with a prayer for the future prosperity of the church and congregation.

Morning Star Sunday School.

We notice with pleasure the continued success of this enterprise. It has now become a fixed fact, and promises to be one of our most useful institutions for the religious instruction of poor children.

Yesterday afternoon the room in Pike's Opera House was filled to its utmost capacity, and very interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. W. J. HOWE and others.

The remarks of Mr. TYNG were in his happiest vein, delighting the children and enchaining the attention of all. Mr. DODGE congratulated the school on its success, and expressed great satisfaction with the work which it is doing. Mr. HOWE asked the children many questions, and the prompt manner in which they were answered proved that the teachers had not been idle in impressing religious truths on the plastic material placed in their hands.

This school is only nine weeks old, yet more than 270 teachers and scholars are already enrolled. This fact shows that the school was needed, and speaks volumes for the enterprising manner in which Dr. PERRY, the Superintendent, and his able corps of assistants have performed their work.

We understand that preparations are being made to introduce Santa Claus to the children and their parents, by means of a concert and festival.

We wish them a merry Christmas.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man, frozen and bloody, was found in front of the house of Mr. SAYRE, at the corner of Summit and Bleecker streets, Newark. Officer KORTZENDORFER, who first discovered the body, immediately summoned assistance and conveyed the unfortunate man to the Police Station. The man still showed some signs of life, suffering great pain. He was so nearly frozen that he was unable to stir hand or foot. The assistance of Dr. CROSS was summoned, but before any restoratives could be applied the unfortunate man breathed his last. It was subsequently ascertained that the name of the deceased was GEORGE RICE, aged about 40 years, a man of intemperate habits, who frequently slept at the house of Mr. SAYRE, where he had also for a time resided. He had a family of two children who it is supposed reside in Newark, though their address has not yet transpired. A severe wound was found upon the left side of the head, above the eye, which was caused, in the opinion of the physician who attended him, by a fall upon a doorstep. It is therefore supposed that he was making his way, at a late hour, into the house of his friend, Mr. SAYRE, when he met with a fall from which he was made insensible. The case is still, however, shrouded in some mystery, the absence of any money or valuables upon his person when he was first discovered, tending to increase a suspicion of foul play. The affair will be investigated by an inquest upon the body.

Important and Valuable Improvement in Upright Pianos—Steinway & Sons.

Eras in piano-forte manufacture are now marked by months instead of years, improvement treading on the heel of improvement. We deem it our editorial duty to keep our readers informed of every important improvement in the musical world, and the latest invention of STEINWAY & SONS is of such novelty and value, that we gladly record the result of our examination.

The first point of importance was the introduction of the double iron frame which is the vital strength of the fabric, and sustains the whole strain of the strings, imparting a capacity of standing in tune, hitherto unknown, to such an extraordinary degree rarely met with even in the best grand and square pianos. Between the front and back iron frame, the sounding board is inserted and supported by a simple apparatus (Patent Resonator) compressing the sounding board, which, while isolating it from the iron frame, regulates the tension of the sounding board with the greatest nicety, giving full play to its increased vibration, and placing it forever under control. For this important improvement, letters patent were granted to WILLIAM STEINWAY, June 5, 1866, and the result is a wonderfully increased power and purity of tone through the entire scale of the instruments, placing them above the best square pianos in refinement, sympathy and volume of tone, and almost equal to the grands in point of power.

The extraordinary success of the Patent Resonator in upright pianos caused Messrs. STEINWAY to apply the improvement to their grand pianos, with equally happy results.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867 these newly-improved Grand and Upright Pianos caused the greatest wonder and excitement in musical circles, and as will be remembered, Messrs. STEINWAY were awarded the first of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor. It may not be out of place to quote the language of the official report of the International Jury, (published by the Imperial Commission a few months since,) in comparing the relative merits of the pianos of the two great American exhibitors:

"The pianos of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are equally endowed with the splendid sonority of their competitor; they also possess that seizing largeness and volume of tone, hitherto unknown, which fills the greatest space. Brilliant in the treble, singing in the middle, and formidable in the base, this sonority acts with irresistible power on the organs of hearing. In regard to expression, delicate shading, variety of accentuation, the instruments of Messrs. STEINWAY have over those of their American competitor an advantage which cannot be contested. The blow of the hammer is heard much less, and the pianist feels under his hands an action pliant and easy, which permits him at will to be powerful or light, vehement and graceful. These pianos are at the same time the instrument of the virtuoso who wishes to astonish by the *éclat* of his execution, and of the artist who applies his talent to the music of thought and sentiment, bequeathed to us by the illustrious masters; in one word, they are, at the same time, the pianos for the concert-room and the parlor, possessing an unexceptionable sonority."

But to return to the very latest improvement which Messrs. STEINWAY have introduced in their upright pianos, viz.: their "Patent Tubular Metallic Action Frame," for which letters patent were granted to THEODORE STEINWAY in July of this year. The result of this invention is the perfecting of an action of such mathematical precision that it can be placed in any upright piano of the same style made by this firm, working as perfectly as if it had been specially made for it. In fact, the actions can be changed from one to another, or in case of an accident to one of them in any part of the world, a perfect action can at once be forwarded to supply its place, the whole machinery of inserting the action being the placing of it in four metal sockets and turning the four screws which secure the action directly to the iron frame, all of which a child could do with ease and safety. The action is as compact and unchangeable as the iron frame itself, for where in other instruments the whole mechanism rests upon wooden bars, which are liable to atmospheric influences, this is sustained by hollowed brass tubes, filled with wood, which are of immense strength, and cannot be injured or affected. The compact solidity of the construction produces a corresponding firmness and precision in the action itself, together with rare promptness of the dampers, placing at the disposal of the player an action in every respect equal to that of the best concert grand.

We deem these most important improvements well worthy of general examination; for the results obtained in increased volume and purity of tone, efficacy of action and unexampled durability, are truly surprising. We do not wonder, therefore, to learn that the demand for these Upright Pianos is far beyond the most sanguine expectations and the capacity of Messrs. STEINWAY to supply. Too much cannot be said in favor of these instruments; in fact they must be heard and seen to be appreciated.

In conclusion, we find that the report of the jury of the Paris Exhibition is fully sustained by the scientific bodies of Europe, the Royal Academies of Berlin, Prussia, and Stockholm, Sweden, having created two of the brothers, THEODORE and WILLIAM STEINWAY, Honorary Members, for their valuable inventions and numerous improvements.—*New-York Tribune.*

A Hint.

Old fogy ideas are not in keeping with the spirit of the age, and the times demand a careful and judicious expenditure.

The Holidays are rapidly approaching, and many imagine that gifts of Jewelry, and like useless articles, are the only ones that will be acceptable during that gift-giving season.

This is not only an error, but is a slur upon the good sense of the ladies, generally, and we wonder and regret that this expression should so generally prevail. We have yet to learn that any sensible woman would prefer a bracelet to a good serviceable dress; a watch to a handsome shawl, or even a diamond ring (engagement ones excepted) to a rich velvet cloak.

Presents of wearing apparel are unquestionably the most useful that can be made, and as we have the authority of POPE for saying "'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense," the duty of givers is clear.

To those of our readers, who think with us, we suggest a call at LORD & TAYLOR's, where there has been more than usual preparation for the Holiday trade, and their supply of silks, satins, velvets, laces, &c., fairly bewildered us.

There are just two other things we will say of LORD & TAYLOR's establishments, and to some people it will be a comfort to know them. First, you are *allowed to know what you want;* and Second, if you go to *look* (as we did) you are not *bored to buy.*—*Evening Mail.*

The Great Fire in Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES AGAIN THE CHAMPION! THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month, 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co. No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTS: It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market-st., on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, &c., made a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar, among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day, and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your safe came out all right, as we had intrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours respectfully,

T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

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—*Advertisement.*

The Science of Dentistry.

Among those to whom operative Dentistry is more indebted as a science, prominently stands Dr. M. LEVETT, of this City, whose extended research and original applications will ever place him in the front rank of his profession. His last invention—the suction cellular plate combined with a reticulated gold web base—for artificial teeth is undoubtedly one of the most important. The plate is so light that it ceases to be an annoyance, and although elastic, is extremely adhesive, strong and durable. It is an exact and natural substitute in every particular, and we take great pleasure in recommending it.—*Express.* No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

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ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

We would call Attention to the Sale of Holiday Goods to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st., being the stock of La Petite Mason de Merveille, and removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Ask any Policeman, he will tell you to go and try WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, for thousands of the blue-coated guardians of our City have been cured by it. Try it free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

The Excellent Menu of the American House, Boston, commends itself to the traveler. The location is unsurpassed for parties either on business or pleasure, and its accommodations unequaled.

A.—Wanted—A first-class cutter on Gentlemen's custom work. Address Post Office Box No. 3,503, New-York, for three days.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

MARRIED.

PARKER—FAY.—At Trinity Church, Boston, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, HENRY HILLS PARKER, of New-York, to ELIZABETH PICKMAN FAY, daughter of the late Richard S. Fay, of Boston. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, at Yonkers, N. Y., ANTHONY M. ARCHER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, opposite St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 9 and 11¼ A. M.

ASPINWALL.—At Torquay, England, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Jr., eldest son of John L. Aspinwall, of Barrytown, N. Y., in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CRAIGE.—At her residence, No. 69 Catherine-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at noon, JULIET C., the beloved wife of William H. Craige, and second daughter of the late E. L. Williams, merchant, of this City.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 M.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, MARY WINTHROP, wife of Luther Chapin.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Portland-av., fifth house from De Kalb, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2½ o'clock.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 11, CHARLES CLARK, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at Westfield, at 2 P. M. Cars leave Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 12 M., returning at 5:35.

DUNN.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, Dec. 12, WM. C. DUNN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 86th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FAXON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, HANNAH E., relict of Thomas C. Faxon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John H. Faxon, No. 267 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GULICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, in New-York City, JOHN CLARENCE, son of Theodore N. and Agnes T. Gulick, aged 4 months and 10 days.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Dec. 12, Mrs. SARAH F. HAIGHT, widow of John Haight, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the station of the New-Haven Railroad, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, on Sunday, Dec. 13, JOHN HITCHCOCK, Sr., aged 79 years 4 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at Bronxdale, and at the Presbyterian Church at West Farms, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 11, 1868, JOSEPH S. MARTIN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 4th-av., near 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

TRAVIS.—On Friday, Dec. 11, at Rahway, N. J., SARAH, widow of the late Rev. Robert Travis, of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Jane-st. M. E. Church, this (Monday) morning at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WENDELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, 1868, DAVID G. WENDELL, aged 55 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his brother-in-law, John W. Haight, No. 305 West 14th-st., this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

WILLIAMS.—At Flatbush, on Friday evening, Dec. 11, THOMAS WILLIAMS, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, from the Mission School-house, Catherine-st., Flatbush, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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TUESDAY.—Temperament Defined and Illustrated; health, longevity, exercise, diet, rest, stimulants; How to make the most of ourselves.

WEDNESDAY.—Habit, Formation of Character; or, Phrenology and Physiology applied to training and self-culture. Important to parents and teachers, and those desirous of personal improvement.

THURSDAY.—Marriage, including temperaments best adapted to harmony; Reasons why good people are sometimes unhappy; Rules for making a wise choice; Right age; Marrying Cousins; Jealousy, &c.

FRIDAY.—Memory and Intellectual Culture; How to become good thinkers, writers, speakers, teachers and business men.

SATURDAY.—Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character, as exhibited in form and features, eyes, mouth, lips, nose, voice, walk, &c.

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OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSALS FOR

$75,000

CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by the Charter to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, will open the said books at the Chatham National Bank, on the 17th day of December, 1868, and keep the same open until the amount of the capital is subscribed.

JOSEPH HOXIE, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, E. DWIGHT KENDALL, } Commissioners.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$90,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, in this City and Brooklyn; also, second mortgages bought. Apply to RICHARD G. WOMBEL, No. 34 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

FINANCIAL.

WHICH IS THE BEST COMPANY

in which to

INSURE YOUR LIFE?

Read the opinion of

HON. WM. BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York,

as to the best

LIFE COMPANIES

to insure in.

HE SAYS:

"It does not always follow, as is sometimes supposed, that a purely Mutual Company is the most profitable one to the insured. Mixed Companies, or those substantially Mutual, may, by superior skill and other advantages, actually make the LARGEST DIVIDENDS of surplus profits to policy holders."—[Report, 1868, page XC.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 224 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE

ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.

Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, No. 66 Cedar-st.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank, which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No. 66 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."

COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, besides large and conveniently arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 22.5x29.3, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at an appraised value.

ALSO,

ON WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, ONE BLOCK FROM FULTON-ST.—Four-story, substantially built brick house and lot, known as the "Lyceum House," southwest corner of Washington and Concord sts. Lot 28.2x105; house 28.2x75. First story and foundation granite, walls very thick; can be altered into a store or warehouse requiring strength and durability. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom:

BUILDING LOTS ON MADISON-AV.

MADISON-AV.—Two valuable lots on the east side of Madison-av., commencing 75.7½ north of 80th-st., each 25.6¾x100.

$7,000 can remain on each for four years.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 375 Washington-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the four-story dwelling No. 13 Charlton-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts., fourteen rooms, all fully furnished; every lot on the catalogue will positively be sold and must be delivered this day, comprising walnut and mahogany parlor suites in reps and hair cloth, French plate pier mirror, lace and damask curtains, Picard & Needham sofa bedstead, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, walnut and mahogany marble top chamber suites, all the bedding, blankets, &c.; stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 14, AT 10½ o'clock, at ROBERT SOMERVILLE'S Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of furniture, rosewood piano, &c., for account of whom it may concern; at 11 o'clock, a fine assortment of English and American books, in fine bindings, juvenile works, &c.; also a fine line of chromos.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKrupt property, belonging to the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, to be sold at the manufactory of said Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., in the town of Newtown, L. I., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., by JAS. COLE'S SON. By order of CHAS. JONES, Esq., assignee. Catalogues at sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE, AN ESTATE of 36 valuable lots and gores, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, situate in Wyckoff and Warren sts., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to be sold by James Cole's Son, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., are now ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT THE artist's salesrooms, No. 39 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, a superb collection of choice oil-paintings by foreign and American artists.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 100 cases new crop Valentia oranges, landing.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTIES ABOUT MAKing Christmas and New-Year's Presents should call at ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 88 and 90 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, and see his parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatel, reps and haircloth, from $65 to $250; Turkish chairs and lounges, bedroom and dining-room suites, cheap for cash. Furniture taken on storage.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also high-class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by

REGIS GIGNOUX.

THE FIRST SNOW.

A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY

D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.

Also embracing the works of

J. F. Kensett,	G. Van Tyoren,	Schuselle,
S. R. Gifford,	C. P. Cranch,	G. W. Nicholson,
G. H. Hall,	J. R. Dolph,	J. R. Brevoort,
L. R. Mignot,	V. Nehlig,	Andrews,
J. G. Brown,	W. M. Brown,	Hamilton,
Wm. Hart,	G. H. McCord,	J. D. Barrow,
F. White,	R. A. Blakelock,	K. Van Elton,
A. D. Shattuck,	Bradford,	C. A. Sommer,
Geo. Inness,	Doughty,	Carmiencke,
W. P. DeHaas,	W. M. Oddie,	E. DeBlock,
Meyer Von Bremen,	J. Williamson,	Schedges,
Armfield,	Mertz,	H. Severy,
J. Noel,	Van-de-Pol,	D. Cal,
H. Schaep,	O. Hoquet,	Kneil,
	Mussion,	A. Barland,

and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of

J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th of December, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., the entire stock of "LA PETITE MAISON DE MERVEILLE," removed for convenience of sale, consisting of DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, TOYS, GAMES, GILT AND BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, FRENCH PASSE PARTOUTS, BRACKETS, BASKETS, CUTLERY, FLAGS, LANTERNS, GLASS CASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 5TH-AV., WITH STABLE, AND LOT ON 13TH-ST., FORMING AN L.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

The four-story brick house and lot No. 76 5th-av., with the brick stable and lot on 13th-st., the lots together forming an L.

Lot on 5th-av., about 27x100 feet.

Lot on 13th-st., 25x103 feet.

Full particulars at the Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

BOOKS AT AUCTION

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALESROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

MONDAY, DEC. 14,

And following days, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

A choice collection of books, relating to America, local histories, scarce Confederate documents, large paper and privately printed works, facetiae, &c.; also, a valuable lot of autograph letters, manuscripts, &c., coins, medals, &c.; also, a collection of music, formerly the property of Mr. Wm. Palmer, (Robert Heller,) with two violins, said to be very valuable. Catalogues ready and articles on exhibition.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

CLARENCES,	LANDAUS,
COACHES,	PHAETONS,
DOG CARTS,	BAROUCHES,
COUPES,	WAGONS,
SLEIGHS.	

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 323 and 325 Front-st. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FRONT-ST.—The lease of the lot with the two-story iron building, covering the entire lot, 34x70 feet, Nos. 323 and 325 Front-st., near Jackson-st. Lease has four years to run from May 1, 1869; ground rent $330 per annum and taxes.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 439 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 10TH-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick dwelling and lot No. 439 East 10th-st., north side, between Avenue D and Dry Dock-st.; house 13x21 feet, with immediate possession; lot 13x25 feet; $1,960 now on bond and mortgage, which can remain for three years from May 1, 1869.

Maps and permits at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE—By order of Assignees in Bankruptcy.—R. HAYDOCK & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at their auction room, No. 6 College-place, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. O. Waters, consisting in part of tea sets, urns, cake baskets, waiters, casters, butter coolers, ice pitchers, berry and fruit stands, salts, cups, goblets, &c. The stock is in good condition, of desirable styles, and warranted equal to any in market as to quality of plate and finish. Will be sold without reserve. By order of

JOHN F. CURRAN, JOHN TODD, } Assignees.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their auction-room, No. 6 College-place:

50 crates W. G. Earthenware.

500 pkgs. Glassware.

100 pkgs. Lamps, Chimneys, Founts, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 117TH AND 118TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

117TH-ST.—Eight lots on the north side of 117th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 5th-av.

118TH-ST.—Five lots on the south side of 118th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 5th-av.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 101 Liberty-st., office desks and tables, library and secretary bookcases, four elegant writing cabinets.

ALSO,

A select private library of assorted books, and one superb marble clock.

N. B.—ON TUESDAY,

Special sale of silver-plated ware at 11 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-110 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A PACKing-box, moulding and planing mill; sold separately or together; doing a cash business of upward of $60,000 per annum for packing-boxes alone. Apply at No. 226 West 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

OPEN THIS DAY.

THE NEW COLORS IN

DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

SCARFS AND TIES,

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS

AND

UNDERCLOTHING

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN, MOIRE ANTIQUE, ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION, OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 889 BROADWAY.

GREAT ADVANTAGE TO DRY-GOODS BUYERS.

At LEGRAIN'S No. 729 Broadway, great reduction in all the goods previous to taking annual account of stock.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS.

FIGURED, STRIPED AND PLAIDED WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.

PLAIN POPLINS, SILK VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS AND ALPACA POPLINS.

FLANNELS, CALICOES AND WHITE-GOODS.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS, the very best choice in New-York.

Ladies wishing to buy choice goods will save money and time if they examine our stock before buying.

LEGRAIN,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPECIALTIES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Innumerable Fancy Ornaments.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, CASES, LEATHER SATCHELS, RETICULES AND BAGS, JEWELRY, WAX DOLLS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, &c. We cannot particularize. COME AND SEE. Prices will be found right.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

Southeast corner of Allen and Grand,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

SPECIALTIES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS, CUFFS, BANDS, SCARFS, NECK-TIES, &c.

Auction lots at 50 cents on the dollar.

New styles in seasonable GLOVES, both *Ladies'* and *Gents'*.

KID GLOVES, PRICES REDUCED!!

Ladies' and Gents' UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE.

ALL CLOSING OUT.

YANKEE NOTIONS, SHIRTS AND CORSETS, from 50 cents.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVETS from 75c. per yard and upward.

LINE OF LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS, very cheap.

Full line of COLORED SATINS, $1, $1 50 and $2, every shade.

Clearing out uncut VELVETS and CORDED SILKS at 86c. and 75c. per yard.

REAL LACES; THREAD VEILS AT $2 50 each and upward. LACE DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH CHEAP GOODS. NEW DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, the largest stock of SILK FRINGES in the City to select from cheap!!!

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods at half price.

HAT DEPARTMENT,

Crowded with everything new and desirable for infants, misses, boys and ladies, cheap. Nothing like it elsewhere.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery, southeast corner of Allen and Grand sts.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,

in white, party colors and all the fashionable shades, $1 per pair.

1,000 Real Thread Lace Collars, 75c., $1 and $1 50, warranted worth $4 50 to $3.

Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $8.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces.

Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.

Breakfast Embroidered Linen Sets.

Embroidered and plain Linen Handkerchiefs

Ladies will have a golden opportunity to purchase the richest Lace Goods at less than Gold cost.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

No. 477 Broadway.

WE HOPE ALL LADIES IN WANT OF SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, &c., &c., will call and examine our stock of the above merchandise, purchased at the United States Custom-house sales. Now at retail, No. 751 Broadway.

STORMS, THURBER & CO.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 419 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,

Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS,

HOODS, GLOVE GAUNTLETS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

JOHN R. TERRY, No. 419 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS SHOES

AS PRESENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

in a great variety of styles, at

S. CANTRELL'S,

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

EVERY MERCHANT HIS CHANCE.—S., T. & CO., having been fortunate in purchasing smuggled, bonded and unclaimed SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., at the U. S. Custom sales, will offer the same at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 14.

STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

JAPANESE GOODS,

New and beautiful, for the holidays, cheap, in great variety, at the new Japanese Store, No. 834 Broadway.

A. A. VANTINE.

FALSE INVOICES OF LYONS SILKS.—Having been detected by our Custom-house officers, and intended to defraud the Customs in costly merchandise, Having been sold at United States public auction, and purchased by S. T. & Co., will be offered for sale at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 14.

STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, for Holiday presents, on advantageous terms. J. RUSSELL, 33 East 24th-st., near Broadway.

MAISON DE DENTELLES, NO. 9 WEST 23d-st.—Greater bargains, further reductions in rich Black Lace Shawls, rich Laces, choice French Embroideries, &c., to close this superb stock by Jan. 1, at retail.

UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE.—SOLD BY LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 113 Pearl-st.; purchased by S., T. & Co.

Will be sold at retail MONDAY, Dec. 14.

STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

BONDED SILKS.—BY THE UNITED STATES Customs sold, and for sale On MONDAY, Dec. 14, by

STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—COSTLY Silks and Dress Goods, in all fabrics, seized on landing, from passengers and others—To all whom it may concern—Will be sold at mere nominal prices on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at STORMS, THURBER & CO.'S, No. 751 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of Cloaks, Undergarments, Laces, &c. On Monday will open a case of choice PARISIAN NOVELTIES. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

"CONTRABAND" SILKS—HAVING BEEN in United States Store beyond the period allowed by law, were sold at auction, and purchased by Storms, Thurber & Co.; will be sold at retail MONDAY, Dec. 14.

STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT!

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

45 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 05 per yard; former price $1 50 per yard.

38 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 25 per yard; former price $1 75 per yard.

21 Pieces of Lupin's Bombazines, $1 10 per yard; former price $1 50 per yard.

25 Pieces English Bombazines, $2 per yard; former price $2 75 per yard.

34 Pieces Crape Cloths, very fine, 75c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

1 Case of Princess, $4 50 per dress; former price $7 per dress.

40 pieces Lustre Cords, 45c. per yard; former price 70c. per yard.

32 Pieces Lustre Cords, 50c. per yard, former price 75c. per yard.

30 Pieces Lustre Cords, 60c. per yard; former price 85c. per yard.

25 Pieces Lustre Cords, 70c. per yard; former price $1 per yard.

48 Pieces Lustre Cords, 90c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

Full Lines of Alpacas from 45c. to 90c., at the same sacrifice.

N. B.—ASTRACHAN, SEAL SKINS AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS.

One of the largest and most complete assortments, embracing every size and some of the finest goods in the market, at extremely low prices, wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

UNCLAIMED LYONS POPLINS, SOLD at the United States Custom sales, and purchased by the undersigned, will be offered at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 14. STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL.

SHAKER-KNIT, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL, SCARLET FLANNEL AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. COTTON AND LAMBS' WOOL HALF HOSE. NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, WRISTLETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, NO. 41 FULTON-ST., Corner of Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS.

PASSENGER SEIZURES.—SILKS, DRESS Goods and Velvets having been seized from passengers by the United States Custom-house officers from the European steamers will be on sale MONDAY, Dec. 14, by STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH THE GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND OUTFITTING TRADE.

CAUTION.

Messrs. WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., London, England, manufacturers of Ties, Scarfs, Windsor, Collars, Shirts, Braces, &c., &c., &c., having found that their trade mark, viz.: "Welch, Margetson & Co.," has been unwarrantably and illegally stamped upon goods, such as Ties, &c., not made by them, to the detriment not of themselves alone, but to that of their old and highly esteemed friends, customers and connections in the United States of America, deemed it necessary, for their collective protection, to institute legal proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas there against Messrs. Michaelis & Kaskel, of New-York, for using the said trade mark, and having obtained an injunction against them, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all parties concerned that further suits will be immediately commenced against any persons, either makers or sellers of such spurious goods so unwarrantably and illegally stamped, for the recovery of damages, and to restrain further infringements.

NOS. 16 AND 17 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, Nov. 23, 1868.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY are respectfully invited to examine our purchases from the United States Custom sales of SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c., bonded, unclaimed and seized from passengers on board European steamers, now on sale. STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WINDSOR, C. W., AND DETROIT, MICH. —Bands of smugglers carrying on the contraband trade for over two years successfully, have at last been discovered by our Custom-house detectives, and over ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars worth of costly SILKS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, have been seized. The above merchandise will be offered for sale, MONDAY, Dec. 14, by STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

THE EMPRESS BELT.—AN ARTICLE OF great beauty for ladies and misses, in gold, silver, decorated and plain. The gold is the climax for evening dress; the plain to keep the cloth belt from wrinkling; has never been equaled. Examine it at No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 84 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

U. S. CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.—ELEgant black silks of Bonnet & Ponson's manufacture, contraband by the United States, from $2 to $3 50 per yard, will be exposed for sale on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at STORMS, THURBER & CO.'S, No. 751 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO MILLIONS.

KIMMEL & FORSTER'S,

Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., New-York.

Complete paper dolls, called "The American Lady and Her Children," with various styles of fashionable costumes, consisting of lady, girl, boy and baby, containing 25 changes in a beautiful illustrated box. Sent to any part of the United States and Canada free for $1.

THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—Carried by Soldiers in their National Uniforms. An instructive book for young and old, quarto size, forming a panorama. 75 cents; sent as above. Are also to be had at all stationers, toy stores and booksellers.

Dealers supplied by the American News Company, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., and New-York News Company, No. 8 Spruce-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,

No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CEMENT FELTING—FOR KEEPING STEAM heat where its power is wanted, is a great improvement over hair and wool felting. Being fire and water proof, it is as durable as the iron which it protects from rust and the effects of sudden cooling. This new non-conductor is worthy the attention of all engaged in the use of steam power, as its use will pay for its cost in the saving of coal in one season. Send for a circular containing all information. PETER W. NEEFUS, President, No. 231 West-st., New-York.

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 7.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,158 Broadway, [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIPP STRAUSS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL GOULDING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. ANNAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William C. Annan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d7-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEE H. NEWTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lee H. Newton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon H. Murlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD RUDOLPH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bernhard Rudolph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th November, 1868.

n30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William W. Burnham, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Julius Oppenheimer: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,

Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Edwin R. Carroll: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin R. Carroll, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,

Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, late firm of Wilson & Hill, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of William Phillips: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Phillips, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 202 Broadway, in New-York City, in said district, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS,

Clerk of the District Court for said District.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d14-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS M. COZZENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas M. Cozzens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,

d7-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of November, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d7-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRAFTON D. ROGERS, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Grafton D. Rogers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868.

[illegible] ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM FRIEDMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 88 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMBROSE STEVENS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN WILLIAMSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. WOOSTER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 14, 1868. d14-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BURTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Burton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said district, by Samuel H. Cooper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1868.

d14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick S. Comstock and James M. Wheeler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. CHURCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles H. Church, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868.

d7-law3wM* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen B. Babcock, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d7-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d7-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 186 Broadway, or address Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 21.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching wishes a position as resident or visiting governess in a family or school; she can instruct in common and higher English, music and French; good references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station L.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES a situation as visiting governess in a private family; can teach all the English branches and penmanship. Address Miss E. A. JOHNSON, 322 5th-av.

TEACHERS (EPISCOPALIANS) WANTED immediately, at the Church School Agency, No. [illegible] (Stuyvesant) st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LABRADOR.....DECEMBER....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.....January....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.....DOLANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
OLBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE.....Dec. 17 | PARTHIA.....Dec. 31
PALMYRA.....Dec. 24 | SIBERIA.....Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, as a rule, intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 9
UNITED KINGDOM.....Dec. 26 | ROW A.....Jan. 16
EUROPA.....Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $35; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.....3,232 tons.....Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.....2,95o tons.....Jan. 6
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to or
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Dec. 29

And thence every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Tickets also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 25th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special rate now runs to the newly discovered gold region of Honiaka.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. FREDRY, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
J. SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 58 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	
$275	$250	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

The steamer saving the connection closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. PINKERHAUH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRAN DUQUESA, Capt. F. Nelson, will leave Pier No. 47 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
For freights or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, for passage apply on board or to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, SATURDAY, Dec. 19
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class Steamship TRAMP will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 33 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FINE SCHOONER VIDA PORTE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 iron and copper fastened schooner VIDA PORTE, Capt. [illegible], will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage required to be paid. Through bills of lading to all points South and West. Apply to [illegible] on board, foot of Warren-st., or to GEO. HAVENS & CO., 181 Broadway. Agents in Charleston, HAVENS & CO. Forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 600 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 6:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JOHNS, Capt. GEO. S. HUNT,
From Pier No. 35 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND ALL INTERIOR POINTS.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEW PORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed in a stateroom on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 73 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Vestry-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Hempstead's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 8:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.

Leave Sayville 7:26 A. M., Express.

Leave Sayville 12:30 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:20, 8:30, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellerport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 2 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. D. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th, 42d and 59th-sts., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train, via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-car attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

2 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES NO. 42 BROADway, being 21x100 feet, with the first floor and basement on Canal-st., forming a T; the property has three entrances, and is the most desirable in the market for the sale of goods, clothing or hats and cap trades. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the renting of offices, stores and dwellings by the subscribers, on the most favorable terms, when placed solely with them, and no placards put on the property unless desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—NO. 43 CHAMBERS-ST., opposite the new Court-house, four lofts 21x150 feet each, extending through to Reade-st; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

PIER TO LEASE—PIER NO. 39, EAST RIVER, for a term of years. It is in perfect order. Apply to F. WILHT & CO., Agents, No. 202 South-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, a parlor and bedroom, with board, in a respectable family (Jewish preferred), on the west side of the city; references exchanged. Address H. E. Station D.

NO. 26 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a most desirable front room on third floor, with alcove, to gentleman or lady, with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DESirable rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 119 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 101 West 23d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED — PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address O, Box 1,927 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished parlor and bedroom, between 20th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,670 Post Office.

NO. 17 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

EAST 35TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom, with reception room, to let, with board. Address W. E., No. 20 D 12-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 73 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. Reference exchanged.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 62 University-place.

ON 34TH-ST., A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, desirable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT a gentleman. Apply at No. 186 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, furnished, without board.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ARTICLE IN ADVANCE FROM STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR, No. 118, to be obtained free at No. 9.5 Broadway, or mailed to any address:

"The demand for real estate is gradually assuming a quiet tone, as is always the case upon the approach of a new year, and yet the number of transactions both at public and private sale will exceed the business of any former year at a similar season.

The first parcel of Westchester County land east of the Harlem Railway, divided into lots, was offered under the disadvantage of the wrong season of the year, which was bad judgment on the part of the owners, and also the condemnation of the real estate article in the New-York *Herald* on the morning of the 10th inst. Notwithstanding those drawbacks, 187 out of 212 lots, I understand, were bought at prices which are eminently satisfactory to the estate, and yet low enough to command within three years from date double the figures paid.

Liberty of the Press we all believe in, and although some may hold to the opinion that the greater the truth the greater the libel, in this case the writer has gone far wide of the mark. Whatever right a journalist may have to speak of any section, he has no claim to slander any individual, and in the infamous way he was applied to the sale conducted by A. J. Bleecker, Bon & Co., on Thursday last, and followed up with a persistent tenacity in the report and result in Friday's issue. There are but three causes to ascribe to that sale—a want, a desire to benefit other localities; to buy property at a low rate in the district referred to; or total ignorance of the subject. Any one of the preceding facts is alike unjust, untrue, and totally uncalled for remarks, made their way into the columns of the best and first business newspaper—not only of the United States, but of the world—and with charity of thought, believe it to have been the result of careless information. Westchester men do not sunk or shrink from their own, all know that there are isolated cases of "chills and fever;" but to state that these exist exclusively on the eastern section of the county, is placing the boot on the wrong leg, and I will even go further, within the last twelve months in all that portion of the county east of the Harlem Railway track, from the Harlem River to Mount Vernon, not one single case of the most immense population has suffered from a disease which sanitary science cannot alone cure. As to the west side of the railway, from Jerome Park down, I would refer my readers to Mr. Robert Bonner, who purchased a large farm for effect to dispose of a shaky estate, without naming a price. Is Manhattan Island free of this malady? Can any one in Harlem answer? or should we have to refer to the neighborhood of a celebrated restaurant at Washington Heights to know how far we should have to travel before we took a chill!!!

Joking apart, though, the *Herald* has done us incalculable service, it has attracted and invited a spirit of inquiry as to the healthiest portion of a county that will, with such admirable advertising facilities as the *Herald* affords us, soon become the best known suburban district for the residence of ten times the population which she now enjoys, and which no statements based upon any other structure than that of truth can retard, although they may again appear and receive the same amount of ridicule and contempt as all such emanations from the "chamber of imagination" of similar writers have done.

For the past thirty years the eastern portion of Westchester has been comparatively free from fever and ague, and the statistics of all the towns, both north and west in New-Jersey and Long Island, who had been reduced by mere skeletons in form, gladly embraced, for lower wages, employment in the factories or Westchester, and in a couple of months a color within a very recent period, cases have been known to exist, the causes of which can be traced solely to the turning up of the virgin soil necessitated by the formation of new roads, boulevards or avenues which the public spirit of the locality have caused to be constructed to afford room for the surplus population of our Empire City, who believe, despite all provocation to the contrary, that the natural undulations of the land will make it the healthiest locality outside of the City of New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

For sale, in the lower part of the City, lease, good will and furniture of a good hotel; capacity for about 250 guests; fine location; price $45,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A large and valuable first-class building and lot in fee, on William-st., near Exchange-place; lot 24 feet front, 83 feet rear, by 150 feet deep; large rent-roll; will be sold below its value; terms to suit a purchaser; small amount of cash wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRAble corner house, with stable, on 54th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in Mitchell-place, East 49th-st., No. 6; the best furnished house in the row; call and examine for yourself; price $15,000. Address N. DEAREST, No. 339 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 109 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 20x20 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, Premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 feet; these lots combined, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, IN WHITE-st., near Broadway; eligible for a first-class store. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—33D-ST., TWO LOTS, SOUTH side, 150 feet east 5th-av. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the management of graperies and green-house, growing fruit and vegetables. Address GARDENER, at seed store No. 676 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is sober, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 270 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English married man; has 12 years' reference and will be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 831 2d-av., or address W. H., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (German;) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address MARTIN, No. 322 West 36th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in a wholesale establishment; unexceptionable references given, including his last employer. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 3,499 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A MANAGING CLERKSHIP IN A LAW office wanted by an attorney, admitted two years. Address LEX, Box No. 4,868 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, ALSO nurse, also nurses and seamstress; and seamstress not French, and all recommended. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French servants at BOOKMAN'S, No. 329 4th-av.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOLS AND Stencils free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springville, Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monad pattern of Velocipedes, the best in use. C. H. MOORE & MONOD, No. 6 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE TURNOUT, CONSISTing of a span of black horses, 6 years old; a fine carriage, City built; harness, blankets and all in first condition; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of MR. WISE, No. 116 West 38th-st.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 6 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress a family's or gentleman's washing; understands fine washing and ironing; or will go out by the day or week; good City references as to capability. Call or address Mrs. BALLARD, No. 241 West 22d-st., Room No. 5, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT trustworthy girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found respectful, accommodating and obliging; first-class washer and ironer, and good cook; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's or gentleman's washing; understands fine washing and ironing; or will go out by the day or week; good City references as to capability. Call or address Mrs. BALLARD, No. 241 West 22d-st., Room No. 5, rear.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; to have charge of the silver and dining-room in style; or as chambermaid and nurse; wages $15. Call or address No. 305 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman of 36, a cook's situation; can do all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; has the best City reference; will go to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring up by hand, if required; can do plain sewing; good references given. Call at No. 345 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, will go to any part of the country; good reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to secure situations for two competent girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 304 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL ABOUT 20, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; wages $12; City references from last place. Inquire at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and desserts and marketing; City references. Call

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

(Continued from First Page.)

it. And if it be so, then let it founder according to the predestined law of its creation. And now, this power of "legal tender," necessary in an emergency, pernicious as a ready resource, shall not be placed among the enumerative powers of the Constitution, because there it would be at the service of the Government as a financial expedient on its motive and upon any discussion that it was useful in the service of the community—a position which Mr. MADISON came so near taking in his message to Congress when he recommended an emission of bills of credit, when the credit of the country no longer required it without the legal-tender clause—when the credit of the country no longer required it but as a medium of exchange. That illustrates the difference. I suppose an emission of bills of credit, if an enumerative power in the Constitution, would have been within the faculties of the General Government upon the motives of providing currency merely, without the admission that the necessities of the Government required as a means in the execution of the power expressly enumerated. I have no doubt the Congress never doubted that, within the implied powers of the Government, it reposes there as a means at its disposal in aid of the credit of the country, upon its authority to lay taxes "to raise revenues, to borrow money, and administer the finances of the country." So, too, this power of resorting to legal tender as a servant of special duties and of authorities to the general Government, I place in the implied fitness and necessity of it as a means under emergencies of supporting the power of the Government, and performing its duties within its recognized obligation in aid of its recognized authority. Such, I think, is the adjustment in the constitution of these conflicting interests and arguments, and I am at a loss to perceive why anything in the history of this country should show, either in the general course of the Government or in this last emergency when it availed itself of this power, any reason to question the wisdom, the forecast and the prudence of the framers of the Constitution, if this be its true construction. Under it, certainly, we have had eighty years of government, carrying us through peace with all its vicissitudes, and through the pressure of foreign war, without resorting to this as a means in aid of any necessity; and it is only when we come to a civil war, the vastness of whose proportion and the intensity of whose energy has crowded within five years' expenditure from this Government equal to the revenue of fifty years of peace; that this exceptionable and excessive expedient spoken of in the ordinary affairs of the nation has been resorted to. Now, it is idle to say, as is often said in the course of the arguments, that our experience of eighty years of peace and of war, somewhat severe, certainly, upon our financial abilities—the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico—have been gone through without the resort to this expedient, and that should experience and reason be a guide in the construction of the Constitution, that no such expedient can be resorted to. I submit that it is only when some adequate and equal comparison can shew a nation saved through a stress and pressure equal to that we have passed through within the last five years that a resort to this expedient is presented to us, that in the experience of human affairs we find any justification for thinking that the perils in which this country was placed could have been passed through without this resort. No simple Government that the world ever saw, so far as my knowledge or wisdom of history goes, has ever been able to subdue a revolt covering so vast a territory and so large a population of equal character and condition with the loyal population which came to the aid of the Government, as ours has done. I have an idea that no simple Government would ever be equal to it, and that it is the Federal distribution of authority that made loyal States cope with disloyal States through the common agency of the Federal Government, to which the loyal States adhered, that our success is due. I am in the profoundest and extremest doctrine, an admirer of the State constitutions, their vigor, energy and protection; but you might as well say that a sick man reasoned well who recounted to his physician that he had passed through the diseases of childhood and had never taken calomel, as to reason that under the congestive fever of the marshes he should submit to no stronger doses than had saved him from the mumps and chicken pox. Necessities impose their own measure; diseases their own remedy, and though you may be misguided by the observation that a remedy may be sometimes worse than a disease, this false reasoning, refusing to make the measure according to the actual situation before you, and submitting to the wisdom that must be the master of the discretion and the remedy—such reasoning I never can understand.

But, if the Court please, we must understand how it is and why it is that the Federal Government, being charged, as I have said, with all of the duty and all the responsibilities of the conduct of the nation in the time of war, all such means being denied to the States, as well as affirmatively devolved upon the Federal Government, now is it that this situation of the nation may justify the necessity, within a rational and legal wisdom, of the appropriateness and adaptation of means to ends, the particular measure which was adopted by our Government in the year 1862.

I will but call attention to the powers I have mentioned under the eighth proposition, as making up the sum of powers in support of this exercise of legislative authority:

1. The Government has power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.
4. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin.
5. To declare war.
6. To raise and support armies.
7. To provide and maintain a navy.
8. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.
9. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.
10. To guarantee republican Governments to the States, and protect them against invasion and domestic violence.

(Cons., art. 1, sec. 8; art. 4, sec. 4.)

I will not attract attention to the inhibitions on the States to engage in war, or keep the means of war. War as between themselves was denied to them, as in the very nature of the institution of a common Government. War against foreign nations was denied to them, as belonging to the General Government to regulate all their relations, and to determine upon the conditions of peace and war *ad extra*. And now you have here collected in this mass of powers all the duties, all the authority, all the responsibilities, both in regard to the military operations and area and the financial management that any nation ever had. I do not now discuss the distribution between the executive and legislative departments of the United States. I say that, as between the States' General Government, and between the General Government and foreign nations, all the powers, all the duties, all the obligations, that any nation ever had, or could have, are deposited in the General Government. By the express provision of the Constitution, as well as by necessary enactments, all the legislation that is necessary and proper to the performance of those duties, the exercise of those powers, the discharge of those responsibilities and the securing, the end of all, the safety of the nation, should belong, does belong, to the General Government. Now, the judicial criterion of the appropriateness and the adaptation of means, or of legislation, to ends, and his support of the powers and duties of the Government I need not eulogize upon. It is not a political criterion. It is not the criterion of wisdom or discretion. It is a judicial criterion that so long as we treat our Constitution as a constitution of limited authority, subject to judicial interpretation, to judicial curbs of all violations of it, must be guarded and must be firmly administered by this Court, but not beyond the judicial criterion as laid down by the celebrated Chief Justice who framed so much of the operative power of our Constitution in his elucidation of its principles and its wisdom, of its methods—a rule acceptable to all for its intrinsic and perfect reason, had been established:

"The sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it, in the manner most beneficial to the people."

Let us look at that rule referring to a state of war, the duty of the General Government in time of war as the power essential to it in discharge of those duties. "They must be the means which will enable Congress to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people." Not that it may use means as barely to accomplish the object but to do it in the manner most beneficial to the people. And again:

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to the end; which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

Under that the Bank of the United States was sustained in time of peace; under that the Embargo was sustained in time of war; under that, in the case of the United States *vs.* FISHER, (2 Cranch,) the duty of the General Government to pay the debts of the Government which had the sanction of legislation, that were owed to the Government, should have priority in case of insolvency over other creditors.

The duty of this Government is to pay the debts which it owes. It must have the power of raising revenues for that purpose; it must have the power to buy bills of exchange, for the transmission of funds, and when a debtor on the bill of exchange became insolvent the Government of the United States should be paid out of his assets before any other creditor of his was paid; that is the power over drafts and over obligations, and in collection of debts, and the Government shall have the power to enforce this right over all other creditors, against all legislation of all the States under this general head of private rights. Look at the appropriateness of adaptation covered by that decision. Appropriateness might be narrowed down to receive revenue, to paying the debts, and appropriateness or adaptation might be held not to require anything more than the money in the Treasury and have it transmitted by messengers. But no. All the ordinary expedients by which this duty is to be performed, or paying the debts, &c., of deriving the means to pay debts admits of such general guaranteeing legislation over the Government's funds as in case of failure of the debtor shall place the Government's claims on a different footing from that of the States themselves and of the citizens. Who shall say that this making by the Government a "legal tender" in time of pecuniary need, is not an appropriate means to invigorate the resources of the country, in time of war? How do we judge the appropriateness in the affairs of private life, except by the conduct of men in a similar situation? How can you judge of the appropriateness of the public contrivance, in aid of the public finances, under the immediate pressure of the necessities of war, except by the conduct of other nations under similar stress? I do not argue for a power because other nations have the power. I only argue that this nation has appropriate and adaptive means that we can determine by the experience and conduct of other nations under similar political and national difficulties, what appropriate means are, and every nation under the modern system of society, for reasons which I shall point out, always has and always will in the culmination of terror and of danger that war brings to all the relations of any society involved in it find it necessary to be the master of the question of "legal tender" in private transactions as a part of the financial system of the nation, or else "legal tender" in private transactions will be the master of the financial resources of the Government. You must have authority somewhere, and wherever there is an inexorable law that the Government cannot break, that inexorable law in the private interest that controls it, is the master of the Government. The wisdom, as I have said, is not to be adapted judicially. The wisdom after an event is always wiser than the wisdom during it, for it has more experience. But wisdom of action in the presence of events cannot be postponed to have the light that the expedient, if resorted to, would have afforded for a guide subsequently. Wisdom does not live wholly, any more than it will die wholly, with the judiciary. Legal authority in the construction of the acts and of the conduct of the Government belongs to the judiciary; but to judge of the virtue of Government on political criteria of wisdom or rashness, of skill or clumsiness, does not belong to the courts. The whole experience of human affairs shows that if a method has been established as appropriate, that it has never ailed to be resorted to when the pressure was fup to the point where it should come in. Its appropriateness is determined and its wisdom is in the Legislature that is to act. How is it that a Government situated as ours was on the 25th of February, 1862, in reference to its duties to lay and collect taxes, its duties to sustain the public credit, its duties to carry on the power of war, its duties to preserve peace and strength in the loyal portion of the country, and its duty to account to this people for the trust confided to it, and it alone, how is it that a sober, rational, just exploration of these powers and duties will find occasion for the Legislature to be of opinion that this was a proper resort? This, then, is the point to present the argument upon our side in determining this judicial criterion and political postulate, that the Government of the United States could not have been sustained in the judgment of the authority charged with its maintainance without the resort to this financial expedient, which had been at the service of other Governments and was familiar in our own past history. Otherwise you get into a discussion of the opportuneness or rashness or wisdom or circumspection on the part of Congress—never possible to be judicial questions. We must have a situation in which we doubt this resort. The National Legislature thought that the Government involved this necessity, and the experience we have is that it was resorted to and that the country was saved. What would have happened by abstinence from this power can only be matter for debate. The object has been attained, and the means now must be deemed appropriate, unless it can be shown to have been excessive, extravagant and pernicious. At this time we had no internal taxes. On the 25th of February, 1862, we had no internal revenue system provided for, the first act having been passed on the 1st of July, 1862. At this period we had no system of paper currency at the service and control of Federal legislation. The National Bank system had not come into existence, even prospectively, until exactly one year after, the 25th of February, 1863, and the war was pressed by the rebellion, with no observance of our financial system or of our imperfect legislation. They did not wait to press the columns of their power upon us until they saw that we had provided legislation to meet it. They did not wait to tempt the exhaustion of our financial resources, and of the financial patience and subordination of our people until we had provided an apparatus of taxation and received the inflowing treasures of an apparatus of paper money controlled by the Federal Government, and made a currency in support of the Government and the people. They took us as we were without internal revenue, without paper money. And the question then was, "how shall this Government possess itself—by taxation of the people either in the form of mediate exaction or by loan? How shall it furnish itself with money to carry on the war? How shall it furnish the people, willing, loyal, faithful, able and energetic as they are; how shall it furnish the people with the medium, with the faculty of paying the taxes of the Government in the immense volume that they need to be poured into the Treasury? If the inexorable law of private right can demand the maintenance of the "legal tender" between man and man in gold and silver, where the Government has no power to pay gold or silver in its public transactions, and no power to exact gold and silver from the public debtor, and there should be no collision between this private power of compulsory exaction of debts interfering with the operations of the Government in laying taxes, in borrowing money, in paying troops, then I submit there is presented nothing but a sheer conflict between the power of the Government to accommodate this measure of private law to its necessity, or the power of the private creditor to exact this measure of his authority. In the prostration of the public finances and the defeat of the public safety, I know that fallacy and reasoning too well which is satisfied with looking at the mischiefs of any course of procedure not looking at the force and effect of the evils which are to attend the opposite course of action, or of inaction. Now, what are to become today of the public finances of the country that require, in some sort or shape, effectually the means of expenditure under the exigencies imposed by the public enemy, and not measured by the wisdom or duty of our own expenditures expanded as I have said in five years equal to the volume of our revenue in fifty years of peace, at the highest measure that they have reached. You have got to get that amount of taxation. Your people must have the means, after a fashion at least, of paying it, and you have got to have it consistently with the maintenance, as far as may be, of the business of the commercial people and of the natural circulation of the resources of the country, in trade and industry, which furnish after all the final measure, the basis of the public credit and of the public strength. Now, it is said in some of the judicial opinions, and is advanced in the way of argument, Why resort to this method outside of direct agency and bearing on private rights and interests was so uninjuriously, when the Government had power to exact the last dollar and money of the country by taxation? Well, the Government had the right to lay a tax of 100 per cent. upon all the property of the nation, payable in ten days, an excellent faculty. If it had been done, where would have been the property of the country—in the hands of the citizens of the country or in the Public Treasury? It has the power of conscription and taking all the physical strength suitable for the military service into warlike array without paying them anything. I do not think we would venture to carry that out. And what does all that come to? It is a faculty and a power absurd and impossible. So, too, they say you may use your money to pay your debts. You may pay your troops in the field, and paying them in legal-tenders, they may send the money to their wives and families at home to pay the butcher and the baker; but the butcher and the baker may cast their wives and their families into jail because they offer them only the money that the Government has paid soldiers, and not in the gold and silver that has fled from the country in the presence and dangers of war, either for safety abroad or hoarded in the secret coffers of the timid and sordid. That may be done, but how long would it be before the soldiers, told that the money was good enough for them, and yet with which bread and meat could not be bought for their families, would say, "If it is good enough for us and not for the butcher and the baker at home, we will go home and send the butcher and the baker here to take it, and we will have the better money." They say this not in mutiny, or in violence, but in the natural protest which no Government can disregard. If you admit that the affairs in this country cannot be carried on in the transactions of public taxation, and of public payments, and upon the measure of gold and silver, by reason of your needing to anticipate the resources of your Governmen, and make at once debt and credit, and may of the same securities, then you admit, you *must* admit, that the private relations of life at home, which furnish, after all, the basis and the gauge upon which public duties can be performed by the tax-payers and the public obligations of the Government, are to be measured, must be put upon the same standard. I have been at a loss to find in the judicial arguments of the Courts below, or in the briefs here, or in the oral arguments, however interesting, however valuable, and however thorough, which have been presented to your Honors, any substitute for this financial expedient, which, instead of exacting taxes, *in solido*, for the whole amount at once, instead of exacting them in specie, exacted them, furnishing at the same time the promises of the Government, that whoever would supply them should be repaid, and thus turn into a loan or anticipation of taxes, instead of an absolute and present exaction. Was specie payment maintained by the moneyed corporations of the United States? No. Could it have been? No. A nation brought up on metallic and paper currency, and placed under circumstances where the volume of its financial transactions became fabulous, carried on its actual transactions without a system of paper money which has no immediate possible foundation except on the public right, undertakes to distribute the pressure over the future industry of the country by making it a loan instead of an exaction of present taxes, and to distribute it in the burdens and adjustment of society by making it the measure of dealings between the just and the unjust, the loyal and the disloyal, the brave, honest men of the country, and the timid and cowardly deserters of duty; that you shall by saying, "Bear this now as a loan, and it shall serve but as an arrangement of a clearing-house for all finances of this country, private and public, until this war is over." We promise to pay the dollars that have intrinsic value, and the public faith is pledged for it, and when the public resources are adequate, they shall be paid at the will of the holder; they may be digested and arranged into the postponed loan, having interest payable in coin, and the future payment *in solido*, at the period when the Government shall be in possession of taxes and of means. In the meanwhile, by this loan thus furnished to you and taken from you, for that is its double character, the public credit is advanced and the tax-payer may use it in paying taxes. The public loan is exacted from the people by requiring them to take this money or nothing. Meanwhile this shall be a loan to you as a whole. There shall be no power for one to have an advantage over the other, but what we have been under the necessity of imposing upon our creditors to limit and demand, shall be the measure of debt and credit as between you, and the final settlement shall be made by the holders with the Treasury of the United States. Now the mischiefs and the injuries have been held up as if they were the objects of the legislator of this country. On the contrary these are the objects of its legislation. A Government having power to exact all present taxes of the property of the people, having the power to exact *in solido*, by present taxes, the military service of the country without pay, the strength of the Government is thus to administer, thus to measure, thus to modulate its pressure. Thus is said to be a trifling with private rights, because in this dealing it happens that a man gets less for his oats, or less for his farm, or less for his gold, than he would otherwise get. And this disturbance of contracts, in this administrative, conservative, preservative form, the best possible under the circumstances, is decried and condemned because the Government, instead, did not take the tax-payers by the throat and exact the uttermost farthing. The Government is the creditor of the people for all that they have and are in its hour of danger. The man who goes to fight for his country, pays a debt; the man who yields his treasures to the country, pays a debt; and when the nation foregoes this enormous debt by reason of the infirmity or inability to pay it on the part of the debtors unless it have patience with them, until they can pay it off, and thus deals with them in mercy, is to be restrained from withholding this debtor from going to his fellow servants and taking him by the throat and casting him into prison until in gold and silver he shall pay the uttermost farthing. I submit that that is the situation of the country, the obligations of the citizens. And yet because as an incidental pressure in the wave of this great financial tide, necessary to float the ship of State over the breakers, some cock-boat is crushed, it is said the power of the Government was inadequate to it, and the sacredness of contracts and obligations is thus incidentally interfered with. Why, the Government in this hour of stress may separate the bridegroom from the bride by force at the foot of the altar, which is impairing the obligations of the most sacred contract of human society; it may beckon the son from the death-bed of his mother, which is impairing the highest obligation of nature and trespassing upon the commandment of God; but it cannot say to the butcher and the baker at home that the money which it pays the soldier in the field shall feed their families until the war is over. The truth is, that the argument itself and the invective alike deal with an incidental evil as if it was the appropriate and expected end. It mistakes the suffering of the patient under the surgeon for the quivering anguish of the victim under the blade of the assassin. It mistakes the knife and the cautery that are to save, for the foil and the sword that are to destroy, and asks, unblushingly, if a Government founded on justice can compel a dealer to take less than his contract, and to have it in gold. Even if the preservation of these peaceful and just relations must yield when they become impossible, what followed from this measure? Taxes were possible to pay, services and supplies were possible to be obtained, and the faith of this people in their Government did give an intrinsic value to the promise to pay in gold and silver when the Government should be able to pay. The people, lying ready to meet, anxious to be marshaled to meet the terrible affray, found in this administration of finance, as in the military distribution of strength, their means of safety: and when they sat imploring at the gate of our temple of liberty, and the Government said, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as have, give I thee," they arose and walked and saved the country, under this benign adjustment of means to an end.

The judicial opinions given in cases with great force, with great judgment, with plenitude, illustrate all these financial operations. It is enough for me to say the relation is obvious, the result is natural and useful, unless you will point me to a constitution which says in so many words "this government shall be preserved only at your legal-tender point, and then it shall fall, for it is better gold and silver should be masters than that our constituted liberty should be maintained at the disturbance of legal tenders." I shall be justified in holding that the Congress of the United States would be justified in holding that the President of the United States would be justified in approving, and the financial agent of the Government would be justified in administering this subject of the compulsory payment of debts in private contracts to the compulsory execution in war of the obligations of the Government. But if the Court please, if it should be held that this act was without authority from the Constitution of the United States as it stood at the time of the passage of the law in this, that this feature of the statute provided for the issue and funding of the public debt was without authority, I submit that that defect of law can no longer be questioned under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, for that has ratified every act of Congress according to its fair intent and meaning. As regards an issue of the public debt the language of that clause of the amendment is as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by this law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned."

Shall not be questioned? What do we mean? We do not pass constitutional amendments to say that laws of Congress that have been passed conformably to the old Constitution shall not be questioned, because we should have to pass another amendment to say that this amendment should not be questioned, &c. We pass it according to the force of the terms used for a questionable measure of law regarding the public debt, and say it shall not be questioned hereafter. The supreme, the deliberate authority of the people, executing their executive powers—for they had them over legal tender or whatever else—looking backward and applying indemnity to the public agents and approval to the public means, says that the laws passed during the stress of war, have been passed in aid and in support of the public credit shall not be questioned in courts, or arguments or theories. Whatever you find on the law, backed by its faithful servants, deemed at the time needed and useful in aid of the public credit, shall continue there as unquestionable features in the form and effect of its securities, according to the tenor of the law. No narrow scope, no less efficient authority will answer as the purpose for which this intervention of the supreme will of the American people was asked and was rendered; and I am sure I do not know, as a matter of fact in judicial or practical force, that there is one single point in which the debt of the United States, in the form and effect in which the legislation has issued and maintained it, is questioned, except in this mere fact of the legal-tender feature. Can you limit the word "question," in its political sense, by the action of Congress, repealing, subverting, neglecting, or forwarding the public debt? Why, if there be any limit at all in what is universal, it must include, if it be all that it includes, the judicial question of validity in what Congress has heretofore done. We have surveyed now the past situation. We look at the debt as it is or look at the laws as they are, and every feature and vigor that has been given to the public securities, and we say now, in our plenary sovereignty, that that debt, as read in the law, shall never be questioned.

I have now to ask the attention of the Court, not so much to the discussion as to the absence from discussion of the secondary questions involved in it. They have been very ably, very ingeniously presented to the Court by Mr. TOWNSEND and Mr. PATTEN, in exhibition of the inconvenience and incongruities, and the disappointment which will grow out of this or that form of Constitution, or degree of efficiency that shall be given to this money in the discharge of past contracts, or of obligations arising subsantially *ex delicto*, and the great criticisms, ingenious and interesting, will be found after all to be but a form of that criticism we all must submit to—the imperfection of human justice. For in the very case that his Honor Judge NELSON heard of the oats bought in Canada and lost in the Hudson River, the rule of law—undisturbed now by this kind of medium of statute—the rule of law that the invoice price is to furnish the value in case of the loss of the goods. I bought my oats at fifty cents in gold in Canada, and the week after, without any disturbance of the currency, it is worth one dollar by the rise in oats; yet upon this loss or destruction I am to be paid by a *tort feasor* in a collision at but fifty cents—the original price. General rules are necessary; the oats may have fallen twenty-five cents; yet the *tort feasor* does not fulfil complete justice by restoring the oats in kind, which would be statued, of course, at one dollar, which would be the exact restoration of the situation, provided it be immediate. This is the imperfection of human troubles. A man trusts his jaw to a dentist and he breaks it, and the tribunal, instead of giving a man a new one, gives him so much damages. So in a great many things. It is but the imperfection of human justice, and a great many of the cases will not stand the test of law. If I deliver a bag of gold to my clerk to pay gold, and he sells it by the way and brings, as Mr. POTTER supposes, for the money, legal tender, and pays his debt to me, that will not save him from State Prison for having embezzled my gold as he did on his way. And there are a great many cases where an injudicious selection of agents for definite trusts results, in spite of all the law can do, to the disappointment of a confident employer. But all these modifications being applied, the matter is reduced to what belongs to it, and should be, if possible, avoided. This same general necessity of law which I have adverted to, where this distributing element of the measure of damages being charged, requires us to apply only the same possible completeness of justice. To this distributing element, if it be a legal one, you must give a judgment on contract; if it be a contract sounding in debt, there is no question of evidence, and none for a jury. The law must pass upon it. It is in dollars of our currency that contracts of law will sustain a judgment only for the number of dollars named in it. When the law says that the metallic currency shall be met in dollars of legal tender, then the judgment of the Court must be so. It would not escape the charge of injustice if it did the other, and give presented in the judgment of the debt and measure of value in paper money adequate to the gold, unless it give a specific performance of judgment, which it cannot do, for the specific performance of judgment would be that it should be paid in gold, unless paper money equal in value should be tendered. For if the gold is 280, the obligation to pay $100 in gold is to result in a judgment for $280 in currency; why, he can exact $280 in greenbacks when $140 of them are equal to his debt. You must, therefore, have a general rule of law, and pressing that upon the Court, and insisting upon that, and that alone, as necessary in the public administration of the question, I say that whenever in a contract a debt is liquidated in money of our currency called dollars, judgment payable in "legal tenders," according to law, can be only for that amount, and when you liquidate it in judgment, not being liquidated in contract, "or arising tort," evidence is admissible either to prove what the foreign money is worth, or to prove what the value converted or the measure of trespass should be counted in. Then the Court, by the established rules of law, liquidates it in the judgment of a jury, finding on the fact, and that judgment is therefore the first—twice the liquidation in dollars of the United States of the obligation to show that it becomes a debt. All the difficulties, if your Honors please, of adjustment or interpretation as to what belongs to notes payable in commodities, show they are to be liquidated in commodities as they are payable in commodities, are matters of private right. The interests of the public as now represented in this presentation of the matter that your Honors have done me the favor to listen to, are submitted on behalf of that public.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12—2 P. M.

Consols close at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 74⅝.

Railway shares firm; Illinois, 95¾; Erie, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at a slight decline in prices:

Middling Uplands....................10⅞d.
Middling Orleans....................11d.

The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm, and has advanced to 67s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese has advanced to 67s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Cotton opened firm, both on the spot and to arrive.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 70f. 22c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed weak at 78¾ for the old issue.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

Cotton easier at 127f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

Petroleum firm at 54½f.@55f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The markets generally are dull, and but a small business has been done. Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12 dull at 8@8½ reals ℔ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 flat at 9½@10 reals. Lard is steady at 18c.@18½c. ℔ ℔., in tierces, and 19c.@19½c. in 25-pound tins. Flour is dull at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Butter steady at 30c.@40c. ℔ ℔. Tallow flat at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is firm at 18c. ℔ ℔. Honey dull; quoted at 8¼ reals ℔ gallon. Beeswax is declining. Petroleum, 3½@4 reals ℔ gallon. Potatoes firm at $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl. Hams quiet; common salted, 16c.; sugar-cured 18c. ℔ ℔. Lumber—The market is well supplied; sales of Yellow Pine were made at $21@$22 ℔ M.; White Pine—Offers were made at $22@$23. Shooks—The market for box is flat at 8@8¾ reals, and for hogshead the market is well supplied; quoted at $1 25@$1 37½. Empty hogsheads are in demand at $2 75. Hoops firm; 14 feet, shaved, $48@$50; 12 feet, $45. Freights flat; per box on Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1@$1 25; per hhd. of Sugar to Southern ports, $5@$5 25; per hhd. Molasses to Southern ports, $2 50@$3. Exchange on London, 17 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 3@4 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, short sight, 21@20 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days, 5@6½ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 8¾ ℔ cent. premium. The weather is cool.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Exchange on New-York, nothing doing. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5@$6 62½. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 22½@$1 27; No. 2 at $1 17½; since 'Change, at $1 17. CORN dull; Old No. 1, 80c.; New shelled, 52½c.@53c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 60c.@61c. OATS dull at 48½c. for No. 2, and 45½c. for rejected. RYE advanced 1c.; sales at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 1, and $1 15 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY more active at $1 67. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at 93½c.@94c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $24, cash, and $23 75, seller February and March; Extra Prime, $18. GREEN HAMS firm at 12c. LARD active at 15c. DRESSED HOGS active at a decline of 20c.@25c.; sales at $9 25@$9 60. CATTLE firm at $3 50@$4 62½ for Common to Fair Cows; $6 62½@$6 80 for Good Shipping Steers. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.: sales at $7 25@$7 55 for Common to Fair; $7 65@$8 12½, for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 29,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

COTTON easier; Middlings, 22¾c.@23c.; sales 4,200 bales; receipts, 3,663 bales; exports, 3,388 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 147½. Cotton bills, 145¼@146¾; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 50. CORN—The supply is light; the market is firm at unchanged rates. OATS firm at 65c. BRAN advanced to $1 40. HAY—No choice here; Prime, $24; Ordinary dull. BACON scarce and higher; Shoulders, 13½c.; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; no Clear offering. HAMS, 15c.@16c. PORK active at $28. LARD scarce and firm; tierce, 17c.@17½c.; keg, 18½c. SUGAR and MOLASSES active but unchanged. WHISKY—Rectified stiff at $1 10@$1 15; Raw, $1 05. COFFEE—Fair Rio, 14c.@14½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 70, and White Canada, $2@$2 25 for interior to choice. CORN quiet at $1 04. OATS dull; small sales of Western at 68c. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41c.@41½c. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 60. TURPENTINE active, but prices are unchanged. TAR declined to $2 05. COTTON, 23c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 70@$1 85. Legal tenders, 74.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

Noonday lectures, announced in another column, embrace How to read Character; Temperament Defined and Illustrated: Habit, Formation of Character: Marriage, Temperament and Disposition best adapted, &c.: Memory and how to Become Good Writers and Speakers; Physiognomy, or Signs of Character in Features, Form, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Lips, &c.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	Dec. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Palestine	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Rising Star	Dec. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Dec. 17	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Hon. E. Casserly, wife and 3 children and two servants, Mrs. Hall McAllister and servant, M. D. Boruck, Miss Addie Metzyer, George A. Burt, J. B. Burt, G. J. Ford, Mrs. J. C. Kendall and 2 children, J. R. Brigham, Mrs. J. Connolly, Col. H. W. Friedley, Col. A. G. Brackett, Dr. R. W. Henderson, wife and 3 children, J. W. Titcomb and wife, John R. Whallen, W. McClellan, E. W. Hall, Mrs. W. McClellan, J. S. Hanks, B. B. Brewer, M. Sherver, wife, 4 children and servant, M. E. Sheryer, A. C. Willey, L. R. Harris, John D. Coughan, Mrs. Herschal and daughter, Mrs. M. A. Case, J. Adler, wife, 5 children and servant, Dr. W. G. Wayman and wife, A. Myer, wife and infant, James Tuttle and wife, Miss A. Strong, Charles Trierzman, Chas. H. Hersman, Francis Gulvum, Miss M. A. Upham, E. R. Knapp, Miss Agnew, J. W. Cox and wife, F. Lamberton, Mrs. A. Frank, 5 children and servant, John Allnum, J. M. Gudden, C. W. Lermis, S. N. Mapes, Samuel Jackson, Mr. Stuyvesant, M. H. Harrison, Charles Garrisford, L. Raybound, Mr. Agneres, Mr. Aramstone, Mr. Cabieses, Mr. Harris, C. Carrells, C. Furguson, Charles A. Blake, wife and 2 children, Wm. Barnhill, wife and 2 children, F. Agnew, L. Sanchez, E. Benindes, J. M. Feyana, H. Figon, Mr. Vedurra, Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Hidaljo, F. Baltor, A. Snade, J. Maxwell and wife, S. Forcellidi, M. C. Deljadi, Mich. Anderson, R. Fruge, D. Jessu, Jose Rosas, E. Carreno, T. Guerrin, T. Leon, O. R. Cohermas, F. Riscow, Mr. Haydon, Miss McMider, servant and children, Miss L. Louran, J. C. Liller, M. Schwartz, R. N. Tennent, Mrs. James W. Lindsay and 2 children, B. H. Peasley, Mrs. R. Brooks and 3 children, M. Fish, James R. McKinley, Geo. J. Hughston, C. E. Cosgrove, brother and 5 children, R. D. Miller, wife and 2 children, Miss Alice Chandler, A. Golsha, W. Douglas, N. Burns, Mrs. E. Briske, daughter and 2 infants, Alex. Lyle, wife and 2 children, S. J. McCorrer, P. Stict, G. W. Osmont, Jno. J. Brajas, H. H. Cox, Geo. and Chas. Hall, Daniel Myers, Thos. Harwood, Philip F. McDonald, Sylvester Parmetter, F. T. Balter, R. Parepa, Mr. Buyter, R. J. Foster, George Clarke, F. W. Foster, Jno. Hammond, Eliza Jarry.

DEC. 12—*In steamship Main, from Bremen*—Fr. V. Rosenberg and wife, J. F. Cooper, Mrs. Finney, J. B. Eads, Miss Beer, A. G. Mundel, C. Garnett and family, Mr. Rosenthal and son, J. Logan and wife, Henry Picking, and 20 in second cabin.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—J. G. Percival, Wm. T. Fislin, Wm. McCauley, E. M. Sayrey, Miss Sayrey, J. M. Colbert, H. T. Goodrich, Jas. O. Barker Capt. Rawn, U. S. A., and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—H. D. Oram, Mrs. L. C. Skinner, Master E. Skinner, S. Leslie, J. Haley, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 5 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 49 | Gov. Island. 8 38 | Hell Gate.... 10 00

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) von Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton Dec. 1, passed the Needles the same day at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 258 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced nearly the whole passage very heavy westerly gales, with hail and snow-squalls and very heavy sea. Dec. 3, lat. 48 56, lon. 21 12, passed a large iceberg.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Dec. 5, with mdse., passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Dec. 7, lat. 15 45, lon. 73 38, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall. Dec. 8, lat. 19 63, lon. 74 21, saw schr. Sarah Hayes, bound N.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 10, at 1 P. M., 20 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Lodona, stsr. S. W.

Steamship Crescent City, Wier, New-Orleans Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Dec. 11, at 4 A. M., encountered a heavy N. E. gale, which lasted till Saturday noon.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Peruvian, (of Boston,) Thompson, Manila 139 ds., with hemp and sugar to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 29, the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 12, and crossed the equator Nov. 6, in lon. 38 23 W.; was 14 ds. from lat. 25 N., with heavy N. and N. W. gales; had also heavy northerly gales rounding the Cape; sprung mizzenmast-head, split sails, &c. July 28, Frederick P. Lord, of Bangor, Me., a passenger, died of consumption. Nov. 3, lat. 3 3 S., lon. 32 36 W., signalized a Dutch brig, name unknown, from Hamburg for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Panola, Luther, Antwerp, and 29 ds. from the Lizard, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had westerly gales from the Banks, and was off Fire Island; 8th inst., took a heavy gale from N. W., and was driven as far east as Nantucket Shoals.

Brig Albert Dewis, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Dewis, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to B. F. Small. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 8, off Fire Island, took a heavy gale from N. W., and was driven east of Nantucket Shoals.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince 25 ds., with coffee, cotton, &c., and 3 passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; was 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had a pilot on board 8 ds.; was also twice blown off shore, and lost and split sails.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanillo 26 ds., with molasses, tobacco, &c., and 3 passengers to Chaves & Chappell—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 25, in Crooked Island Passage, was in co. with bark E. H. Stetson.

Schr. Sallie F. Godfrey, Coleman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Boice, Waters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. S. Reed, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Perry, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas T. Tasker, Berry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carrie Ball, Hall, Rockland via New-Haven.
Schr. M. A. Palmer, Webster, Trenton, for Norwalk.
Schr. Maria, Wilson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. E. M. Bliss, Hawkins, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Gussie Blake, Hammond, Virginia.
Schr. Active, Romer, Newport.
Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Ross, Taunton.
Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Harwich.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12—Arr. brig Open Sea, from Philadelphia.

Dec. 13—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York: bark Azelia, from Smyrna; brig Edwin, from Newburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; schrs. Ben Hawkins, from Boston; G. H. Rogers, from Isle Ruatan for Newport, short of provisions; Charles Comory, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Key West, for New-York; ship R. C. Winthrop, for Liverpool.

NEWPORT, Dec. 13—Arr. Br. brig J. Blackhorn, Williams, from Carthagena for New-York. She experienced heavy weather, lost her sails, and was compelled to throw overboard part of her cargo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13—Arr. steamships Leo and Herman Livingston, from New-York; bark Seaman, from Bermuda; bark Ariadne.

Below—Schrs. Fred. Smith, from New-York; J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Margaret B. Marshall, from Rockland; Daniel Pearson, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The U. S. Consul at Elsinore reports the loss of the bark Topeka, of New-York, Capt. A. P. Blanchard, near Helsingfors.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 13.—The Pollock Rip lightship, which went adrift Nov. 27, was towed into Newport on Saturday by the New-York pilot-boat No. 7.

Spoken, &c.

George Avery—bark, from Manila for Cork for orders, Oct. 5, lat. 30 20 S., lon. 35 21 E.

Sarinam Gem—Br. brig, from Cadiz for Rio Janeiro, Nov. 1, lat. 5 26 S., lon. 28 6 W.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 30, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, from New-York; bark T. H. Armstrong, Lodge, Baltimore; Dec. 2, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, New-York; 4th, brig Winfield, Loring, New-York.

At Manzanillo, Nov. 16, brig Ambrose Light, for New-York in 4 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—The steamship Germania, from New-York Dec. 1, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning, on her way to Hamburg.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

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3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

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New-York Club and Rink Skates, new patterns. Central depot, L. P. TIBBALS, No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,

No. 686 BROADWAY,

NEAR 4TH-ST.,

Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over

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At an Immense Sacrifice!

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Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason. JOHN MEEKS, JR.

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JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF REPEATERS, QUARTER SECONDS, STEMWINDERS. Of all sizes, and a variety of lower grades.

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IMPROVEMENT IN CABINET ORGANS, PATENTED 1868. THE MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application ... ch instruments of the VOX HUMANA, which ... applied by its inventor to the organs of M... n, who were urged to introduce it to the p... then imperfect state, and especially considering ... to get out of order, they were unwilling to ... rom that time, continuous experiments fo... ment have been made in the factory of the ... mlin Organ Company, and elsewhere, which ... been eminently successful, the result bei... ON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HU... bining several patents.

See reduced prices!

In combination with the AU... ELLOWS SWELL, USED ONLY IN THESE ... it wonderfully increases the capacity and be... of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing ... exquisite effects; especially adding to its v... of expression, and increasing somew... excellences of several o... imitated; and altogethe... by Organists, "The effect is ...

a Mason & Hamlin Organ for $50!

It is simple in construction, ... liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no separate pedal.

STYLES AND PRICES.

Attention is invited to the new styles of organs, and new scale of prices, announced this month.

NEW STYLE, NO. 21.—FIVE-STOP DOUBLE-REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and paneled, new design. Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. Price $170.

STYLE NO. 1.—FOUR-OCTAVE ORGAN. Solid Walnut case, plain. Price reduced to $50.

STYLE NO. 3.—FOUR-OCTAVE, DOUBLE-REED ORGAN. Solid Walnut case, plain. Price reduced to $75.

STYLE C.—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS.—VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and paneled Walnut case. Price $125.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

The superiority of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is well established. They are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class; were awarded the PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL, and have been honored with an amount and degree of commendation from the musical profession of this and other countries never given to any other instruments.

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Has the FINEST retail STOCK of WATCHES in the City. Also, JEWELRY of all kinds; SILVER and PLATED WARE at VERY LOW PRICES.

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ARTISTICALLY INLAID GLOVE BOXES, CARD BOXES, CIGAR CASES AND CABINETS, ALBUMS, CARD RECEIVERS, &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRICES REDUCED ON EVERYTHING.

MEN'S CLOTHING, BOY'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING TO ORDER.

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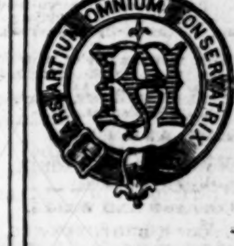

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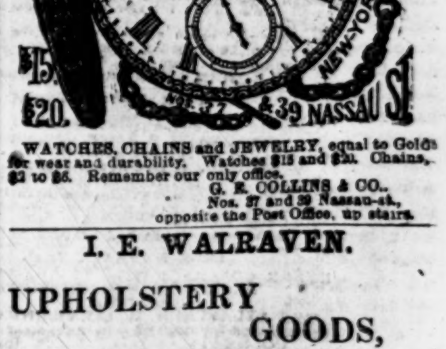

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